

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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AUSTRALIA

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STEEL INDUSTRY EXPRESSES HOPE FOR U.S. TALKS

OW250413 Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO -- The steel industry is shifting attention to next week's Japan-U.S. talks in Washington on American moves to restrict steel imports. The International Trade and Industry Ministry's Iron and Steel Administration Division director, Wataru Fukazawa, will leave for Washington this weekend for talks with U.S. officials on the five-year import relief measures recommended by the International Trade Commission. Fukazawa is expected to press the Reagan administration to exercise prudence in handling the scheme aimed at protecting American steel manufacturers.

In the Japanese industry's view, the problem lies with the stepped-up export drive by producers in Brazil, South Korea and other newly industrializing countries.

At recent U.S. public hearings, Japan and the European Community Commission disclaimed their industries' responsibility for a sudden increase in U.S. imports.

Although they were elated at a reported opposition voiced by some members of the U.S. Administration against protectionist measures, many Japanese steel producers are worried about the possibility of the president granting the relief measures. They share the view that that sort of politically-motivated decision is highly likely in an election year.

The U.S. panel's formal recommendation went to President Ronald Reagan Tuesday, according to reports reaching Tokyo. The President has 60 days to either accept, reject or modify the recommended measures. That means the decision will come in September, less than two months before the November presidential election.

MITI Cautions U.S.

OW251009 Tokyo KYODO in English 0952 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO -- Japan warned the United States Wednesday American moves to curb steel imports would hamper global efforts to fight against protectionism and revitalize the world economy. International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi issued a statement cautioning the U.S. Government against acting on Tuesday's recommendations by the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) that President Ronald Reagan impose five-year relief measures on certain steel products.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said the Japanese concern over and objection to the ITC recommendation were conveyed to the White House, the Departments of State and Commerce, and the U.S. Trade Representative Office through the Japanese Embassy in Washington.

Japan, Okonogi said: "is seriously concerned that such a move could lead to an easy adoption of import relief measures, which is contrary to commitments made by industrialized democracies to roll back protectionism and revitalize the world economy." President Reagan will decide by September 24 whether or not the U.S. Government would comply with the ITC recommendations.

The MITI minister in his statement argued that the recommendations run counter to a Japan-U.S. joint announcement in February 1983 pledging bilateral cooperation in steel trade. The Japanese steel industry, maintaining "a prudent export attitude," has "done nothing to cause injury to the U.S. steel industry," Okonogi said. Rather, he said, the Japanese steel industry is "making a significant contribution to the revitalization of the U.S. steel industry through technological cooperation." Okonogi hinted that the alleged damage might have been caused by "unfair" increases in imports from newly industrializing countries such as Brazil and South Korea against which the Reagan administration has been battling by slapping anti-dumping and countervailing duties.

A high-ranking Foreign Ministry official charged that the ITC is apparently giving in to the demands by labor unions and other special interest groups. Despite its immeasurable potential and vitality, the official said "American democracy is not functioning properly" particularly in this presidential election year.

A senior MITI official is scheduled to leave for Washington this weekend for talks with U.S. officials on the import controls. The official, Wataru Fukazawa, head of MITI's Iron and Steel Administration Division, is expected to press the Reagan administration to exercise prudence in handling the ITC recommendations. The Japanese steel industry, expressing regret over the recommendations, said Japan should be exempted from the proposed import curbs since it has done no damage to American steel manufacturers, as admitted by the complainants themselves.

In a brief statement, Yutaka Takeda, head of the Japan Iron and Steel Federation and Nippon Steel Corp. president, noted that the ITC recommendations were accompanied by an opinion of some members voicing opposition to the relief measures. He expressed hope President Reagan will take account of the Japanese industry's efforts for orderly exports to the U.S. in handing down his decision on the matter.

SOVIET GROUP VISIT UNLIKELY BEFORE OCTOBER

OW241007 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 24 KYODO -- it appears that a delegation of Soviet parliamentarians will not visit Japan before October even though Diet officials had hoped they would visit in late August to early September.

Officials said there has been no reply to the Japanese suggestion for a late summer visit and because of that, it will be difficult to make arrangements for a invitation before October.

EXPORT OF CHEMICALS TO IRAQ, IRAN RESTRICTED

OW240911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0855 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 24 KYODO -- restrictions will be placed on the export to Iran and Iraq of six chemicals which could be used to manufacture poison gas, officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Tuesday. They said the restrictions, to come into effect on August 3, were adopted at a Cabinet meeting earlier in the day which amended the export trade control ordinance.

The six chemicals are phosphoryl chloride, thiodiethylene glycol, potassium fluoride, ethyl phosphonic dichloride, methyl phosphonic difluoride and dimethyl-methyl phosphonate. Officials said the move was Japan's response to an effort by the United States and major Western countries to prevent use of chemical weapons by either side in the continuing Iran-Iraq war.

IINO SHIPPING LINE RESPONDS TO ROK BAN

OW250335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0244 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO -- Japan's Iino Kaiun (shipping) Kaisha, Ltd. said Wednesday it has been asking the Seoul government to lift its ban on port calls by Iino freighters, imposed in retaliation against the company for its business relations with North Korea. "We are deeply troubled by the South Korean action," an Iino Kaiun spokesman said and added the company has no direct commercial ties with North Korea, but only using the port for Japan-China trade.

The spokesman said he hopes that the Seoul government will understand this in view of the recent signs of improved relations between South Korea and China.

SUZUKI AGREES TO ASSEMBLE LIGHT TRUCKS IN PRC

OW250915 Tokyo KYODO in English 0725 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO -- Suzuki Motor Co. will start assembling two types of light commercial vehicles in China next year under a license agreement signed Wednesday. Under the agreement with the China National Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation, Suzuki will supply engines, transmissions and other main components of its "carry" truck and "every" roofed van, both with an engine displacement of 800 cc., a spokesman said. He said the operation will begin at the Chinese corporation's Beijing plant in April 1985, with output targeted at 1,000 units in the initial year.

Suzuki will be the second Japanese firm to assemble light commercial vehicles in China after Daihatsu Motor Co.

JOINT ECONOMIC TALKS WITH MEXICO BEGIN

OW230533 Tokyo KYODO in English 0517 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 23 KYODO -- Japan and Mexico began a three-day meeting Monday to map out a long-term strategy for rebuilding Mexico's economy and facilitating industrial and economic development. The strategy calls for both countries to unify their efforts and utilize their vitality to bring about the objectives, said Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, vice secretary of external relations in the Mexican Foreign Ministry.

In his opening speech at the ninth meeting of the Japan-Mexico Joint Economic Committee, Navarrete also stressed the need to decide among countries concerned on opportunities for and mechanism of negotiations over debts of Mexico and other developing countries.

The Tokyo meeting, a follow-up to the last joint committee conference in Mexico City in 1981, was attended by officials of various governmental agencies charged with economic, trade and other matters. The two countries held their first joint economic committee meeting in 1968.

Referring to a United Nations committee estimate of a 30 billion dollar capital outflow from Latin America last year, Navarrete said: "Such patterns should not continue and developing countries have to attract foreign capital by offering appropriate conditions."

He contended that the financial crises prompted industrialized countries to resort to protectionist policies and impose new trade barriers. Creation of a new international policy on development funds is needed by taking into consideration the realities of the world economy in the late 1980's, the Mexican official asserted. The Japanese delegation to the three-day meeting through Wednesday is led by Deputy Foreign Minister Moriyuki Motono.

NAKASONE HOLDS TALK WITH OECD SECRETARY GENERAL

OW241139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 24 KYODO -- Secretary General Emile van Lennep of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Tuesday appreciated Japan's efforts to liberalize the financial and capital markets when he met with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, according to Japanese officials. The visiting top OECD official was quoted as saying that an OECD report on Japan to be released shortly would contain the positive assessment of Japan's efforts to open up its capital and financial markets.

Nakasone explained Japan's industrial policy is now oriented toward reducing state controls on private activity. "As part of this policy, we are planning to transfer a couple of semi-governmental public corporations into private hands," he was quoted as saying. The meeting lasted 30 minutes, the officials said.

EUROPEAN GROUP PROPOSES WEATHER SATELLITE SYSTEM

OW241221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo, July 24 KYODO -- A group of 11 European countries has jointly proposed to sell Japan a sophisticated European-made "meteosat" weather satellite system totaling some 14 billion yen (57 million dollars), Roger Chevalier, deputy director general of Aerospatiale, said Tuesday.

Attending a press conference here with French ambassador to Japan Andre Ross and three other European ambassadors, Chevalier said the European offer is attractive and economical, intended to fulfill Japan's Meteorological Agency's (JMA) plan to launch its next weather satellite in 1989. Chevalier arrived here Monday to extend the proposal to JMA which made an inquiry to Aerospatiale, prime contractor for the meteosat satellites, and Arianespace, the European launch company.

JMA is planning to spend some 20 to 21 billion yen (82 to 86 million dollars) for the next weather satellite, Chevalier said. The meteosat program is actively supported by the European Space Agency (ESA) which represents 11 European Community (EC) and non-EC nationals: Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Britain.

The proposal includes the satellite itself, launching and orbit and the ESA has established a maintenance policy, including a back-up system in case of failure at launch, Chevalier said. "We are ready to cooperate with Japanese industries and open discussions on transfer of technology too," he said.

In the meantime, Ross and the ambassadors to Japan of West Germany, Britain and Switzerland, acting on behalf of the 11 ESA nations, met with Moriyuki Motono, vice minister for international affairs of the Foreign Ministry, to ask Japan to purchase meteosat satellites. Motono said that it would be hard to purchase European-made satellites as Japan is planning to use a satellite made by Hughes Aircraft of the U.S. to be launched on August 1, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

NODONG SINMUN ON PROGRESS OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

SK240940 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2143 GMT 23 Jul 84

[NODONG SINMUN 24 July special article: "The Nonaligned Movement Is a Mighty Revolutionary Force in Our Era"]

[Text] Today, the Nonaligned Movement is making significant progress in the struggle to realize the sacred cause of anti-imperialism for independence. Ever since it appeared on the historical stage reflecting the trend of the times, aspiring for independence, the Nonaligned Movement has followed the proud road of struggle, burning down the old history knitted with subjugation and humiliation and pushing ahead vigorously the historical development of the era of independence.

Today, the Nonaligned Movement is vigorously evoking the world's progressive people to the struggle for independence, liberation, antiwar, and peace. In today's complicated situation when the imperialists' policy of aggression and war is leading to an increasing danger of a new world war, the Nonaligned Movement is expanding and developing into a broad movement on a global scale and is strengthening its influence with each passing day, proving the vitality of this movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Nonaligned Movement is a progressive movement which opposes all types of domination and subjugation and aspires for independence and a mighty revolutionary force of our era.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Nonaligned Movement is a mighty revolutionary force. The Nonaligned Movement reflects the basic trend of our times and embodies the noble ideal of anti-imperialism for independence. The movement that conforms to the trend of the times and to the demands of the popular masses is a revolutionary and progressive movement which vigorously pushes ahead the people's revolutionary struggle and the historical development.

Our era is an era of independence in which many countries of the world demand independence and in which more and more people are joining in the revolutionary struggle. There are no people or nation that wants to be subjugated to others, nor will they allow their independence to be encroached upon or their dignity trampled. Peoples who were subjected to oppression and humiliation in the past have especially appeared on the historical stage as masters and, holding their destiny in their own hands, they are vigorously struggling to crush the old system and order of exploitation, oppression, aggression, and subjugation, and for national equality and independent development.

The desire to pioneer their own way as the true masters of their destiny is the common aspiration of many countries and peoples of the world, and a joint struggle for the realization of this aspiration is a prevailing trend. This joint struggle, waged by the world's progressive people, is essentially, the struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to defend independence. This struggle constitutes a basic trend which cannot be blocked in our times. The Nonaligned Movement has appeared on the historical stage as a mighty revolutionary force reflecting this basic trend of the era of independence.

The objective and ideal put forward by the Nonaligned Movement conforms to the common demands of the people of our times who are struggling to defend independence and to oppose imperialism, and the activities of nonaligned countries are in complete agreement with the basic demands of the development of the revolution of our times. The Nonaligned Movement is a mighty revolutionary force of our times because it is a mighty movement to oppose imperialism and colonialism. The Nonaligned Movement developed out of the struggle against all types of domination, subjugation, exploitation, and plunder by imperialism and colonialism.

With the appearance of The Nonaligned Movement on the historical stage, the anti-imperialist force for independence has been strengthened greatly, and the relations between world forces have been decisively turned in favor of revolution.

Aggression, interference, domination, and plunder are the nature of imperialists and their basic policies. The Nonaligned Movement takes opposing imperialism and colonialism, designed to obliterate the people's cause of independence, as its important struggle task. Because of this, the Nonaligned Movement brings into unity the world's broad range of countries and nations which are different in ideology, religion, and systems.

Today, the Nonaligned Movement has developed into a strong international movement because of the progressive and anti-imperialist nature of this movement. The Nonaligned Movement, in which 25 new independent countries made their first historical march some 20 years ago, is being strengthened and developed into a strong international movement today, incorporating some 100 newly-emerging countries.

The member countries of the Nonaligned Movement represent hundreds of millions of people and abundant natural resources. Nonaligned countries are opposing imperialism in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Europe, comprising large areas of the world.

The Nonaligned Movement is a mighty revolutionary force of the times because it plays a great role in the development of the world revolution and in international life. The Nonaligned Movement, above all, inflicts great blows to the imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder and sets them into deterioration and decline. The Nonaligned Movement opposes the imperialists' domination in the international arena, including international organizations, and defends the interests of oppressed and exploited people with a strong voice.

The Nonaligned Movement members inflict blows to the imperialists' interests and economic base in the world economy, defending their (?economic assets) and developing their own national economies, and are struggling to crush the old international economic order and to establish a new international economic order.

Each step in such a struggle by the peoples of the nonaligned countries is the process of struggle against the imperialists and colonialists, who attempt to block such a struggle. The Nonaligned Movement inflicts severe blows to the imperialists and colonialists through the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist struggle.

The Nonaligned Movement vigorously encourages and pushes ahead the revolutionary struggle of oppressed people and people of the newly-emerging force. The Nonaligned Movement, which is being strengthened and developed with each passing day, has proven that even the people of a small country which is underdeveloped or developing can exert endless might and can defeat the interference and aggression of the imperialists and build a prosperous and independent country when they have firm faith that they can pioneer their own destiny and rise up in struggle.

Also, the Nonaligned Movement has shown that, if oppressed and humiliated people are firmly united and confront the imperialists in united strength, they can defend their interests on the international stage and contribute greatly to the cause of the liberation of mankind.

The Nonaligned Movement has made significant achievement in destroying the old order in many areas, including political, economic, and cultural areas. In summit meetings and many other international meetings, nonaligned countries discussed a series of basic matters to crush all types of imperialist domination, and to set up appropriate measures.

Facts prove that the Nonaligned Movement is a mighty revolutionary force of our times, accelerating the deterioration and decline of the imperialist ruling force and pushing ahead vigorously the cause of the independence of the people of the world.

The Nonaligned Movement is struggling to build an independent world which is free from imperialist aggression, interference, subjugation, and domination and in which the peoples of all countries enjoy independent and creative lives.

For the Nonaligned Movement to carry out its duty and role as a mighty revolutionary force of our times, it must have firm unity and cohesion. If the countries of the Non-aligned Movement firmly maintain the principle of independence and continue to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement, it will crush all types of imperialist and colonialist maneuvers and realize its noble ideal and objective.

Adhering to the mission and role of the Nonaligned Movement and struggling for its strengthening and development is the consistent position of the government of our republic. Our republic, as a member country of the Nonaligned Movement, will do its utmost in the future as well as to uphold the banner of anti-imperialism for independence and of nonalignment, to strengthen unity with nonaligned countries, and to strengthen and develop this movement.

U.S. AUTOMAKERS PREPARE TO 'INFILTRATE' SOUTH

SK242205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA) -- U.S. motorcar magnates are trying to make their way into South Korea, keeping an eye on the cheap labour force of South Korea, according to radio "Voice of America."

General Motors concluded a contract for joint investment with comprador capital of South Korea, Taeu, in June and decided to set up its factory in South Korea. Chrysler and Ford of the United States are also making preparations to infiltrate into South Korea.

The per hour wages of auto workers of South Korea are one twelfth of those of U.S. workers, or one sixth of those of Japanese workers due to the low wage policy of the puppet clique.

SOUTH CRITICIZED ON START OF 'MYOLGONG' EXERCISE

SK250431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 059 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique started on July 23 a criminal war exercise codenamed "Myolgong (Destroy Communism) Combined Exercise" in Pusan and South Kyongsang Province, according to a report of "Radio No 1" in Seoul.

The fascist clique are driving not only puppet army troops but even civilians into this six-day war exercise. And they are inciting war fever, holding large-scale "civilian defense training" at workshops and areas in the meantime.

This is part of the massive anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign kicked up by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique around June 25. This shows that their provocative manoeuvres are getting ever more hysteric.

NODONG SINMUN ON CHON TU-HWAN'S 'CORRUPTION'

SK240843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN July 23 carried an article exposing the illicit scandals of the privileged quarters uncovered in South Korea in succession,

Pointing to a long string of scandals involving Chong Nae-hyok, "representative member" and No. 2 man of the puppet Democratic Justice Party only next to Chon Tu-hwan, who piled up a fortune to the tune of 18,000 million won through such shady channels as speculation in real estate and whisked off a large amount of money abroad and Yi Chong-sik, vice-chairman of the puppet Policy Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification, and other members of the puppet privileged circles, the paper says:

The scandals uncovered show that no one holding a high post in the puppet Democratic Justice Party or in the "government" has not piled up a large fortune through a stupendous gamble by taking advantage of his privileges. But the embezzlement by those exposed is trifling compared with the misappropriation by Chon Tu-hwan's family which manipulated them behind the scene. It is because the Chon Tu-hwan group is deeply involved in the scandals that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan made them tender their "resignation" without disclosing the whole picture of the scandals.

If Chong Nae-kyok accumulated a fortune amounting to 18,000 million won, this itself is a crime. But the Chon Tu-hwan group defended him, saying there was no trace of crime. It is indeed a nonsense. This was, after all, an artifice to keep its involvement in the dark by declaring Chong Nae-hyok not guilty.

The past record of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan leaves no doubt as to his involvement in the recent scandals. The U.S. Ricegate, the Myongsong Group scandal, the Chang Yang-Cha's loan scandal and other scandals exposed in South Korea -- none of these scandals were unconnected with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. He and all his family and relatives such as his wife, his brothers, father-in-law, his wife's uncle, his cousins, etc. have committed fabulous scandals. Noting that the purge campaign against illicit fortune-makers by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is not aimed at eliminating corruption but at hatching a plot for the security of the "power," the paper goes on:

Clear is what the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks. It is to impute the blame for the scandals, now a target of public censure in South Korea, to those caught redhanded by carrying out another purge campaign, lull the people's accusation by disguising the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" as resolute in striking at the corruption and to readjust the puppet ruling quarters and lay a groundwork of long-term office by filling the important posts with the traitor Chon's underlings.

CHONGNYON CHAIRMAN HAN TOK-SU ARRIVES FOR VISIT

SK241608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA) -- Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived in Pyongyang today by air for a visit to the socialist homeland. Put up amidst the welcomers was a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Chairman Han Tok-su was enthusiastically welcomed at the airport by a large number of working people in the city waving bunches of flowers with warm compatriotic sentiments. He was met there by Comrades Ho Tam and Chong Chun-ki and Yo Yon-ku, Kim Chu-yong, Paek Hak-yon and other personnel concerned.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MOZAMBIKAN PRESIDENT

Banquet for Machel

SK222321 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2302 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet this evening in honour of Comrade Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on an official goodwill visit to our country. When he entered the banquet hall together with President Samora Moises Machel amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with stormy applause.

The national anthems of Mozambique and our country were played at the banquet. President Kim Il-song and President Samora Moises Machel made speeches.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the Mozambican Party and state delegation and others. Present at the banquet were Comrade Kang Song-san, Comrade Kim Yong-nam and his wife, Comrades Paek Hak-nim, Kong Chin-tae and Kim Pok-sin, and personages concerned and Kang Su-myong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Mozambique. The banquet took place in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Kim Il-song Speech

SK222342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2317 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet on the evening of July 22 in honor of Comrade Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique (Frelimo) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Follows the full text of the speech made by President Kim Il-song:

Esteemed Comrade Samora Moises Machel, guests from Mozambique, comrades and friends, I am very glad that you, Comrade President, an outstanding anti-imperialist fighter in Africa and our close brother and comrade-in-arms with whom we have knit the bonds of intimate friendship on the same road of struggle against imperialism and for independence, have come to visit our country again, leading your party and state delegation. I warmly welcome you.

Esteemed Comrade President, this is your fifth visit to our country. This shows that the relations of friendship between us are not an ordinary friendship but an unusually intimate and true comradeship. We always remember with pleasure that you trusted us and came to see us on two occasions when your national liberation struggle against the colonialists was at its height, and that in 1978 and 1982 after the victory of the revolution in Mozambique you visited our country again and laid with us the new milestones of Korea-Mozambique friendship. Your current visit will mark a new epoch in deepening our brotherly friendship and in furthering friendship and solidarity and cooperative relations between our two countries, which are developing favourably with each passing day.

Mozambique is a dignified, newly independent state in the African Continent, which maintains chajusong (independence) and is advancing vigorously on the road of socialist development. Under the correct leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, the Mozambican people have already made big strides in their struggle to eliminate backwardness and poverty, the legacies of colonial rule, and to build the foundations of an independent national economy and to lay the groundwork of a socialist society.

The road of building a new society is by no means smooth. Even after their independence, the Mozambican people have had to go through many difficulties and trials because of the ceaseless military invasions by the South African racists and of the subversive manoeuvres of the domestic counter-revolutionary forces which are allied with these racists.

But the courageous and resourceful people of Mozambique who have brilliant traditions of anti-imperialist liberation struggle, have firmly safeguarded their national sovereignty and revolutionary achievements, have accomplished, by their own efforts on the principle of self-reliance, what had been declared impossible by the colonialists, and are confidently creating a new life and new history by successfully overcoming all the difficulties and trials which stand in the way of their advance.

We heartily wish that the Mozambican people will achieve national unity centering around you, Comrade President, and attain excellent results in the struggle to win self-sufficiency in food, lay the foundations of an independent national economy and build a rich and strong Mozambique within the 1980's by carrying out the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party.

Recently, the Mozambican Government has taken positive measures to consolidate national independence and stability and to create peaceful environments needed for the building of an independent new society.

The struggle against the enemies can take different forms. If one is to isolate one's enemies, strengthen one's own revolutionary forces, and carry out the revolution more successfully, one should formulate one's own strategy and tactics which suit the actual situation in one's own country from an independent standpoint and on one's own initiative, and choose proper forms and methods of revolutionary struggle.

We consider that a series of measures you, Comrade President, and the Government of Mozambique have taken suit the present internal and external conditions in which Mozambique finds itself, and we support them.

The Korean and Mozambican peoples always fight shoulder to shoulder with each other to win the common cause of independence against imperialism. When the Mozambican people were waging the hard-fought armed struggle for freedom and liberation, the Korean people stood firm by you, Comrade Machel, and the Liberation Front of Mozambique, and still today they stand firm on your side.

With the fidelity of revolutionary comrades-in-arms, you have always stood firm by the Korean people and given active support and encouragement to the reasonable proposals of our party and government as well as the just struggle of our people to frustrate the "two Koreas" moves of the imperialists and their stooges and to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

We are grateful for this, and are convinced that the brotherly friendship and solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will display indestructible vitality still further as the days go by.

In an attempt to subjugate again the countries of the newly emerging forces which have achieved national independence and taken the path of independent progress, the imperialists, colonialists and racists are now sowing the seeds of discord everywhere to cause disputes, perpetrating overt military interventions and openly suppressing by force of arms the peoples who have risen in their righteous liberation struggle.

For the complete liberation and lasting peace of Africa, it is imperative to resolutely oppose the moves of aggression, interference, division and alienation by the imperialists and colonialists, liquidate once and for all barbarous racism and apartheid in Southern Africa and achieve the liberation of the Namibian and South African peoples.

The Korean people bitterly denounce the racists of South Africa for their unlawful occupation of Namibia and the southern area of Angola with imperialist backing, for their ceaseless moves of aggression against the neighbouring countries and for their continuance of nefarious racial segregation and oppression.

We support the struggles of the Namibian people for national independence and of the South African people to put an end to apartheid. We also express firm solidarity with the front-line states and all the African peoples who are staunchly fighting for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

Today the international situation demands that, holding higher the banner of chajusong, the banner of non-alignment, the peoples of all newly emerging countries should struggle vigorously to check and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war, to safeguard national independence and world peace and to abolish the old international economic order, which is a product of the colonial system, and establish a new, fair one.

In meeting this urgent demand it is important to take practical measures to further expand and strengthen the Non-aligned Movement and to effect South-South cooperation among the developing countries on the principle of collective self-reliance.

We will strive in every way to strengthen the Non-aligned Movement still further and expand and develop South-South cooperation in many fields by uniting efforts with all the non-aligned countries, the developing countries.

Esteemed Comrade President, your visit to our country gives great encouragement to the struggle of our people for the building of socialism and for national reunification.

I am firmly convinced that your present visit to our country will bring about a splendid result in conformity with the aspiration of our two peoples and in the common interests of the peoples of non-aligned countries, the peoples of the newly emerging forces.

I, availing myself of the feelings of fraternal friendship pervading here, propose a toast to the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Mozambique, to the prosperity and development of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to the unity of the world's people advocating chajusong, to the health of esteemed Comrade Samora Moises Machel, our intimate friend, to the health of all guests from Mozambique, to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Machel Address

SK230020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2352 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique (Frelimo) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, made a speech at the grand banquet arranged by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the evening of July 22.

Follows the full text of the speech of President Samora Moises Machel at the banquet:

Your Excellency respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, comrades members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, comrades members of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Your Excellencies, comrades and friends, we are deeply moved by the kind speech overflowing with friendship and fraternity just made by Comrade President Kim Il-song.

The warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded us by you each time we visit your beautiful socialist country indicate the deep and close ties of solidarity linking our two peoples.

At this moment of the reunion of the leaders of the peoples of the fraternal two countries, the united two parties and the close two states, we find ourselves in an atmosphere of enjoying a holiday with brothers.

Allow me to convey friendly greetings and solidarity of the Mozambican people, the Frelimo party and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to Comrade President Kim Il-song, the Korean people, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Visiting the DPRK, the strong frontline of the anti-imperialist struggle, we extend to you greetings of warm love and respect.

Comrade president, we are following the achievements of the Korean people with deep satisfaction. These successes well illustrate the great strength, creative capacity and militant might of the Korean people. The great successes registered by the DPRK in socialist construction are a fruition of the creative application of scientific principles of socialism to the specific conditions and features of your country.

Your successes are ours. These successes prove that the strength of the working class is invincible when it is led by a party representing the interests and desires of the working masses under the wise leadership of such a leader as Comrade President Kim Il-song.

The Mozambican people learn from your successes and experiences through the cooperation the DPRK renders us. The Korean people's achievements are a help to us and a precious contribution to the victory of socialist construction in Mozambique.

The Korean internationalists have displayed their devotion, talent and great capacity everywhere they worked. Korean technicians are successfully fulfilling their tasks, overcoming difficulties by displaying a high degree of self-sacrificing spirit under difficult conditions.

We are very highly appreciative of the efforts bent personally by Comrade President Kim Il-song, our brother, to develop cooperation with our country. He always pays deep attention to the work of the internationalists working in Mozambique.

The Mozambican people set great store by cooperation with your country and revere and respect you Comrade President Kim Il-song. They also love the Korean technicians.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity of our Korean visit we will make efforts with you to consolidate the cooperation already existing between us and find a new field of cooperation on the principle of mutual interests and reciprocity.

Comrade President, dear comrades and friends, the Mozambican people fought for 20 years with arms in hand to achieve peace and stability, the basic conditions for the liquidation of hunger and poverty.

It is our people's supreme goal to provide the younger generation with peace, prosperity and a happy life.

The imperialists are manoeuvring against the policy set forth by the fourth congress of our Frelimo Party, which is to overcome backwardness and build socialism and to consolidate the independence and sovereignty of the nation.

Our people who are united around the Frelimo Party are fully determined to safeguard the already won gains and advance towards a new victory. The Mozambican people were and are and will be firmly resolved to smash the reckless attempts of imperialists and domestic reactionaries to undermine the Mozambican Revolution. We will defend the revolution.

The people who are organized and mobilized by our party is an iron wall which no bullet of the enemy can pierce through. The Nkomati accord signed between the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Government of the South African Republic are an embodiment of the independent action of our state and the peaceful, socialist policy of our party. The South African racist government which signed the Nkomati accord recognized our sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence, promised not to invade our frontiers and agreed to peacefully co-exist with our country. With the signing of the Nkomati accord, the apartheid regime had to stop supporting the armed reactionaries in our country.

Today our entire people and the Armed Forces of Mozambique are fighting to completely wipe out the armed bandits who are still committing murder and destruction and creating instability in some areas of our territory.

Comrade President Kim Il-song, the chief obstacle to the struggle for peace, freedom and social progress in Southern Africa is the racist regime which locked up the South African people in its territory like slaves and reduced the Namibian people to a colonial people.

The People's Republic of Mozambique denounces the apartheid and bantustanization policy and extends its political, diplomatic and moral support to the African National Congress of South Africa which is struggling for democracy and equality of all races in South Africa.

We reaffirm our active and unconditional support to the just struggle of the fraternal Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organisation, a legitimate representative.

We demand the total and unconditional implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution No. 435 which calls for the unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from the independent territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Asian Continent has become a focal point of tension and conflicts menacing sovereignty and peace of the world people. The policy pursued by imperialists and their stooge, the Seoul puppets, on the Korean peninsula is contradictory to the cause of peace desired by the peoples of our two fraternal countries.

We denounce all the manoeuvres to perpetuate the division of Korea. In particular, we denounce the stepped-up militarization, presence of a great many foreign troops and deployment of missiles and nuclear weapons in South Korea, a hotbed of war on the Asian Continent.

We welcome the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which indicate a realistic and most reasonable way of realising the legitimate desire of the entire Korean people and achieving peace on the Korean peninsula, particularly the proposal for tripartite talks.

The People's Republic of Mozambique denounces the aggression of imperialists and reactionaries on Sahara, El Salvador, Palestine and Nicaragua.

We express solidarity with the peoples of all countries fighting for the right of self-determination, independence and democracy against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Comrade President, dear comrades and friends, today the international situation demands our people and other peoples of the socialist countries to unite their strength for defending socialism, safeguarding world peace and achieving progress. The already made successes of the socialist states show that only when all the progressive countries, particularly the non-aligned countries and member nations of the Organisation of African Unity, are united more closely is it possible to remove the source of tensions menacing whole mankind and create an atmosphere of peace on the globe.

We believe that such peace will be conducive to the establishment of a most fair new international order guaranteeing social, economic, scientific and technological, and cultural development of the peoples of all countries. The exemplary relations of cooperation existing between our two countries will help toward the victory of the principle of establishing a most fair new international economic order beneficial to the peoples of the whole world.

We are sure that the cooperative relations between our two countries will not only bring another progress but also enter into a new stage and that everlasting friendship and unity will be achieved between our two peoples and fraternity be formed between them.

In this faith and conviction, I propose a toast to the good health and long life of respected Comrade President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the further strengthening of friendship between our two parties and peoples and the strengthening and development of the cooperative relations between the two governments, to the happiness of the Korean people, to the health of you present here and to the victory of peace and socialism. The struggle continues.

Thank you very much.

Luncheon Given

SK231558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 23 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 23 arranged a luncheon for Comrade Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The luncheon proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Offers Gift

SK231606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 23 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 23 presented a gift to Comrade Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. President Samora Moises Machel expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il-song for this.

Machel Presents Gift to Kim

SK231612 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 23 (KCNA) -- Comrade Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, today presented a gift to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the Mozambican party and state delegation and others.

Also present were Comrades Kang Song-san, Kim Yong-nam, Paek Hak-nim, Kong Chin-tae, Kim Pok-sin, Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Cho Song-pom, vice-minister of foreign trade; Yi Chong-in, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission; and Kang Su-myong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

President Samora Moises Machel explained President Kim Il-song about the gift. President Kim Il-song saw the gift on display and expressed thanks for this.

Delegation Tours Mangyongdae

SK231617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 23 (KCNA) -- Some members of the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique today visited historic Mangyongdae.

Seeing with keen interest the native home of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song where he was born and spent his childhood, fostering the great ambition for the revolution, the guests heard with deep emotion an explanation about his revolutionary family and imperishable revolutionary history.

They posed for a souvenir picture in front of the old home of Mangyongdae. Then they enjoyed a joyful rest together with working people, riding in pleasure facilities at the Mangyongdae fun fair. They also inspected Pyongyang metro.

Kim Il-song, Machel Talk

SK231625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 23 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on July 23 between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Present at the talks were Comrades Kang Song-san, Kim Yong-nam, Paek Hak-nim, Kong Chin-tae and Kim Pok-sin, and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Yi Hwa-son, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Cho Song-pom, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Chong-in and Korean Ambassador to Mozambique Kang Su-myong.

Present on the opposite side were Marcelino Dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, secretary for economic policy of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly; Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chief of General Staff of the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique; Joaquim Ribeiro De Carvalho, minister of foreign trade; Joao Dos Santos Ferreira, minister of agriculture; and Lopes Ndelane Tembe, Mozambican ambassador to Korea, and others.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK231707 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1622 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 23 (KCNA) -- A gift was presented to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in the name of the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Comrade Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, heading the party and state delegation of Mozambique, handed the gift on July 23 to be conveyed.

Opera Performance in Pyongyang

SK232243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA) -- A song and dance performance was given by the Pibada Opera Troupe at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on July 23 in honor of the party and state delegation of Mozambique headed by Comrade Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Appreciating the performance together with the guests were Comrades Yi Chong-ok and Paek Hak-nim, and Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art; Kim Yong Sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Yi Chong-in, vice-chairman of the agricultural commission; Kang Su-myong, Korean Ambassador to Mozambique, and working people in the city.

When the guests appeared in the box amidst the playing of the welcome music the audience warmly welcomed them with applause. The performance was acclaimed by the guests for its high ideological and artistic value. At the end of the performance Comrade Samora Moises Machel, accompanied by Comrades Yi Chong-ok and Paek Hak-nim, mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Order Presented to Kim

SK240430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was awarded "Order of Eduardo Mondlane" First Class, the supreme order of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

A ceremony for awarding the order to President Kim Il-song was held today. Present there together with Comrade Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, were the members of the Mozambican party and state delegation and others.

Also present were Comrade Kang Song-san, Comrade Kim Yong-nam and his wife, Comrades Paek Hak-nim, Kong Chin-tae and Kim Pok-sin, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Yi Hwa-son, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Cho Song-pom, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Chong-in, and DPRK Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Mozambique Kang Su-myong.

A decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Mozambique on awarding the order to President Kim Il-song was read at the ceremony.

The decree says: In the past half a century President Kim Il-song has led the struggle for freedom, independence, socialism and national reunification, representing the will of the Korean people.

By leading the courageous Korean people, he, a military strategist, defeated imperialists and liberated the homeland, and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

President Kim Il-song, the leader of the Workers' Party of Korea, founded the chuche idea and, on the basis of this idea, has led the Korean people to register enormous, extraordinary successes in all fields of socialist construction such as science and technology, economy and culture, literature and arts, and the creation of spiritual and material wealth.

The whole life and exploits of President Kim Il-song who is devoting his all to the cause of socialism in Korea and the world are a living example of making immeasurably valuable contributions to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism.

He, as a state figure with a high prestige, a respected statesman, has actively struggled to realize the idea of freedom of the peoples, equality of nations and peace between states.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, is a true friend of the Mozambican people and the representative of genuine solidarity of the Korean people for the Mozambican people's struggle.

In concluding, the decree says the "Order of Eduardo Mondlane" First Class is awarded to Marshal Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in recognition of his extraordinary qualities and exploits.

President Samora Moises Machel awarded the Supreme Order of Mozambique to President Kim Il-song.

Machel Given DPRK Order

SK240436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 23 (KCNA) -- An order of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was awarded to Comrade Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on an official goodwill visit to our country.

The order was awarded with a due ceremony today. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was present at the ceremony.

Also present were Comrade Kang Song-san, Comrade Kim Yong-nam and his wife, Comrades Paek Hak-nim, Kong Chin-tae and Kim Pok-sin, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Yi Hwa-son, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Cho Song-pom, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Chong-in, and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Mozambique Kang Su-myong. The members of the Mozambican party and state delegation and others were also present.

A decree of the Central People's Committee on awarding the DPRK order to Comrade Samora Moises Machel was read out at the ceremony.

Noting that Comrade Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, led to brilliant victory the protracted armed struggle of the Mozambican people against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and is vigorously rousing the entire people to the struggle for building a new independent Mozambique, repulsing the continued aggressive and subversive acts and sabotage of the enemies at home and abroad, under the banner of socialism today, the decree says:

Comrade Samora Moises Machel is not only standing in the van of the Mozambican revolution but also actively struggling to finally liquidate racism and apartheid in Southern Africa and to achieve complete liberation and unity of Africa and making a great contribution to expanding and developing the Non-aligned Movement, strengthening unity of the peoples of newly-emerging countries and safeguarding world peace.

He is a great man of meritorious services who hewed the path of fraternal friendship between the Korean and Mozambican peoples and brought the friendship and unity between the two countries onto a high stage as it is today.

Comrade President Samora Moises Machel and the Mozambican Government have consistently opposed the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and their stooges and fully supported our people's struggle to force the foreign troops out of South Korea and reunify the country independently and peacefully.

President Kim Il-song awarded Order of Freedom and Independence First Class to President Samora Moises Machel.

Delegation Concludes Visit

SK240455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA) -- The party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Comrade Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, left Pyongyang today by special plane after concluding its official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces Paek Hak-nim and other cadres.

Machel Message

SK242221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks from Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, upon leaving our country on July 24.

The message reads: Leaving your beautiful country after an official visit, I express most heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency, on behalf of my delegation and on my own, for the warm hospitality and kindness accorded us till the last moments of our stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The tete-a-tete talks between us and the talks between the two delegations which ended in success were an excellent occasion in finding a new path for further developing the good relations of cooperation already existing between our two countries and strengthening friendship and unity between our peoples.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the steps taken by you prove your deep understanding of the specific realities of our country and your deep friendly feelings for our people.

Please convey, Comrade President, my regards to Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In conclusion, I wish Your Excellency good health and a long life, with warm and friendly greetings to you respected Comrade President, my dear friend. Please accept assurances of my high considerations.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS NEW MOZAMBIKAN AMBASSADOR

SK232217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 24 (KCNA) -- Lopes Ndelane Tembe, newly-appointed Mozambican ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to DPRK, presented the credentials to President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on July 22.

The great leader President Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador after receiving the credentials.

KIM YONG-NAM SENDS GREETINGS TO EGYPT'S GHALI

SK250427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Dr. Butrus Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the July 23 revolution, the national day of the Egyptian people.

The message sincerely wished the minister of state for foreign affairs good health and great success in his responsible work.

MARITIME, NEWSPAPER, OTHER DELEGATIONS ARRIVE

SK250152 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 25 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Maritime Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by its secretary, V.V. Zorin, arrived in Chongjin on July 24 for a visit to North Hamgyong Province.

A delegation of the Secretariat for General Services of Libya headed by Massud al-Baruni, chairman of the Libyan Mobilisation Committee for Social Affairs and advisor of the Secretariat for General Services of the National People's Committee; a delegation of the Society of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Taijo Washizuka, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Oita Prefectural Teachers' Union of Japan, and a delegation of the THAI RAT Newspaper Foundation headed by Kamphon Wacharaphon, member of the Thai Royal Parliament, director of newspaper THAI RAT and chairman of THAI RAT Newspaper Foundation, arrived in Pyongyang on the same day.

The delegation for the study of the chuche idea of Lucknow University of India headed by Prof. K.C. Srivastava, dean of a faculty of the university, Prof. R.S. Mishra, vice-chancellor of Lucknow University of India, the delegation of the National Autonomous University of Mexico headed by Fausto Burgueno Lomeli, academic secretary general of the Economic Investigations Institute of the university, the Panamanian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Jaime Mata, professor at the University of Panama, and M.Y. Wazirzada, representative of the office of Asia and Pacific region of the International Civil Aviation organisation, left Pyongyang Yesterday.

PLENUM'S DECISIONS CALL FOR 'SELF RELIANCE'

SK240419 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1030 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Unattributed special article: "Let Us More Highly Display the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance and Arduous Struggle"]

[Text] The whole country is powerfully seething with the revolutionary spirit of the working people who, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings at the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee and decisions made at the plenary meeting, vigorously rose in the struggle to implement them.

At the plenary meeting, the great leader gave instructions on advancing in the spirit of the "speed of the eighties" joined with the Chollima by further displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. The great leader's teachings have become programmatic guidelines for creating new upsurges in socialist construction and keeping them alive.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: As we are communists fighting for the revolution, it is imperative that we have the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. Without this spirit, we will lose confidence in our own strength, and will therefore not make efforts to mobilize the inner resources of our country. Naturally, we will not be able to carry out the revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle is the independent revolutionary spirit by which one seeks to carry out the revolution on his own and a persistent revolutionary spirit with which one intends to bravely overcome any difficulties. The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle is a revolutionary spirit inherent to communists, and is derived from the thoroughly revolutionary stand that one should carry out one's country's revolution responsibly, to the end, no matter how arduous the revolutionary path may turn out to be.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is an independent struggle through which the working class and working people emancipate themselves by their own strength and completely realize their independence. It is also a difficult struggle to crush the old things and create new ones. Therefore, those who are out to carry out this revolutionary cause should naturally display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, standing firmly on independent ground.

In carrying out the revolution and construction, one can get help from others, but in principle it is relying on one's own strength, as the master of one's own fate, that counts. Without the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, one will lose confidence in one's own strength in the face of difficulties and buckle under in the face of them, only looking to others in the struggle for building a new society without giving thought to creating what does not exist and making up for shortages. In this case, one cannot carry out the revolutionary cause.

Only when they are guided by the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle can the working class and working masses overcome the difficulties and ordeals on their own, achieve national liberation and class liberation, and successfully build socialism and communism by utilizing the inner resources of their country to the fullest extent.

Self-reliance is an invincible revolutionary spirit whose justness and vitality has been proven through the practice of our revolution. It is also a militant banner of certain victory which propels the revolution and construction to ceaseless advancement and victories.

From the day he set out on the revolutionary road, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has victoriously pioneered the chuche revolutionary cause under the revolutionary slogan of self-reliance and arduous struggle and armed the revolutionary warriors and people more firmly with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle in troubled periods of the revolution and construction.

By displaying a high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle under the wise leadership of the great leader, the Korean Communists and people were able to win brilliant victories after overcoming the grave tribulations of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the fatherland liberation war and were able to create the epochal miracles of establishing a powerful socialist country in a short period of less than 20 years while creating the great Chollima upsurge on the ruins of war.

"Let us display still higher the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle" -- this is a revolutionary slogan raised by our party on the solem, historic path of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

Based on his profound insight into the demands of our revolutionary development, which has reached new heights, the strained situation in which the imperialists' aggressive maneuvers have become severe, and the international environment, in which economic crisis and upheavals sweep numerous continents, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il scientifically explained directions, methods, and tasks designed to embody the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle more thoroughly and has led the entire party and people in their implementation.

With the revolutionary flames of self-reliance and arduous struggle spreading fiercely in all fronts of socialist construction under the guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the new spirit of advancement of the speed battle joined by the running Chollima has been created, amazing miracles and renovations that surprised the world's people have been created without interruption, and a great period of prosperity has been unfolded in this land.

Indeed, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle is an invincible revolutionary spirit which has enabled our people to make a great jump to modern civilization and progress from their centuries-old poverty and laxity. It is also an ever-victorious revolutionary spirit which has enabled our people to overcome all difficulties using their own initiative and to propel the revolution on the single road of victory and advancement tenaciously.

With a high display of this revolutionary spirit under the wise leadership of the great leader and party, our people were able to build a paradise of happy people, which the world's people admire as a model socialist country, even under the difficult conditions of fighting the U.S. imperialists, and were able to beam with the dignified pride of vigorously contributing to victory in the world revolution and to firmly defending the socialist guard post of the East.

This is powerful and practical proof of the truth that if one displays the high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, standing firmly on independent ground, one can overcome any difficulty, fulfill dexterously any difficult task, and lead the revolution to ceaselessly brilliant victories.

Today, we face the honorable task of further consolidating and illuminating the immortal accomplishments of the great leader during his visits to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries by creating new upsurges in socialist construction under the revolutionary slogan of self-reliance and arduous struggle. By creating new miracles and upsurges in all sectors of production and construction, we should fulfill the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule, further improve the people's living standard, and fulfill the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction far ahead of schedule.

An important method for successfully implementing such heavy and vast tasks in the tense struggle to smash the reckless maneuvers for aggression of the U.S. imperialists is to more highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural. Today, we have a strong self-reliant national economy, thanks to the party's wise leadership, and have a mighty industry and agriculture that are equipped with modern technology. We also have a great rank of 1.2 million credible intellectuals who are equipped with the *chuche* idea and modern scientific and technological knowledge, a tested and talented working class, and working masses.

If all the functionaries and working people mobilize such great production potential, and revolutionary potential, by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, there is nothing we cannot achieve. All the functionaries and working people should realize great new leaps in all fronts of socialist construction by displaying more highly the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and by vigorously advancing in the spirit of the "speed of the eighties" joined by the Chollima.

What is most important in displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle is to arm oneself firmly with the immortal *chuche* idea. The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle comes from awareness of being the master of the revolution and this can be displayed highly only when one is armed firmly with the *chuche* idea.

By extensively studying and learning from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's works and our party's documents, the functionaries and working people should arm themselves firmly with the *chuche*-oriented revolutionary world outlook. In particular, they should extensively study and understand the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's outstanding ideas, theories, and policies on brilliantly embodying the revolutionary principles of self-reliance and arduous struggle in accordance with the new revolutionary development of imbuing society with the *chuche* idea and then thoroughly embody them in practice.

Another important factor in displaying a high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle is to have one's heart burn with loyalty for the party and the leader. The popular masses can correctly carry out the revolution on the basis of their own strength only under the leadership of the party and leader and they can display a high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle only when they have warm revolutionary enthusiasm to be endlessly loyal to the party and leader.

It was their fervent loyalty telling them that they should carry out unconditionally what the great leader and party asked them to do that enabled the 10 Nagwon party members to create a wonderful example of self-reliance by producing large-scale pumps with their bare hands. Also, it was their enthusiastic loyalty to realize the grand plans of the party center at an early date that enabled the working class and construction workers to display to the world the stately appearance of the self-reliant fatherland by building a large-scale ore dressing workshop, one of the largest in the world, in the short period of 1 year.

By actively emulating the examples set by unsung heroes and the heroes of films, functionaries and working people should cherish noble and high loyalty to the party and leader and display a high revolutionary mettle of carrying out their own revolutionary tasks in the struggle to implement the party's lines and policies, unconditionally and on their own. No force on earth can stop the advance of our people who are self-reliant and are engaged in the arduous struggle under the outstanding and tested leadership of a great party.

All people should become creators of new exploits and renovators in the struggle to implement the decisions of the historic ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee by displaying a high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and by advancing in the spirit of the "speed of the eighties" joined by the Chollima.

NODONG SINMUN ON WPK'S '10 LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES'

OW212102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Pyongyang July 21 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today calls for powerfully accelerating the march toward a new, higher peak of socialist and communist construction with the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea as an occasion, which set up a new milestone in accelerating the cause of socialism as a whole, safeguarding world peace and effecting a great upsurge in our revolution and construction. By doing so, the paper says editorially, we must attain the grand ten long-term objectives set forth at the sixth congress of the party, radically improve the people's living and make a decisive progress in accomplishing the cause of the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea.

The paper notes: As long as there are a powerful party, the invincible might of the people united around it, correct line and inexhaustable economic potential and full support and encouragement of the peoples of the socialist countries and the world revolutionary people, nothing is unconquerable for our people.

We must make one more leaping advance relying upon this basis. To bring about a new turn in the party work and in all fields of the revolution and construction is an urgent demand of the party and the developing revolution and a unanimous desire of our people. When our people energetically push ahead with the revolutionary struggle and constructive work with extraordinary resolution and readiness, our country will be further prosperous and the material and cultural living standard of the working people will be enhanced remarkably in the near future. When we build socialism in our own way by dynamically accelerating socialist construction, this will give a great encouragement and confidence to the South Korean people and impetus to the peoples in their building of a new society. And it will be really conducive to strengthening the socialist forces and promoting the cause of socialism as a whole.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brightly indicates the road ahead of our people and leads them and dear Comrade Kim chong-il wisely guides them, definite is the victory of our people in the struggle for effecting a new upsurge in socialist construction, the editorial stresses.

SPORTS OFFICIALS TALK WITH COUNTERPARTS IN L.A.

Meeting With North

SK241316 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 24 Jul 84 p 9

[Text] CHUNGANG ILBO special Olympics coverage team -- On 23 July, Kim Chong-kyu, vice president of the Korean Amateur Sports Association, met and had a 30-minute conversation with Kim Tuk-chun, vice chairman of the North Korean Committee for Physical Education Guidance, at a coffee shop in the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles, his lodging quarters and the meeting place of the International Olympic Committee. These two persons are the heads of delegations from the South and the North to the South-North sports talks which recently broke down. They had a small-scale war of words with each other that day. The contents of conversations between Vice President Kim Chong-kyu and Kim Tuk-chun follow:

[Vice President Kim] The South-North sports talks broke down because of your side's insincere attitude. I feel very heartbroken.

[Kim Tuk-chun] The talks broke down because the South politicized the talks. You put forth the Burmese incident.

[Vice President Kim] What are you talking about? (In excitement) [as published] Your foreign minister, Kim Yong-nam, made absurd remarks in an interview with the NHK of Japan saying that the Burmese disaster was a fabrication of the South. This stirred our citizens' emotions. Creating an appropriate atmosphere is an important prerequisite for conducting talks under such circumstances, is it not?

[Kim Tuk-chun] In sports talks, one should talk only about sports, should he not?

[Vice President Kim] Is it possible for pure sports talks to exist in this world regardless of surrounding environments, appropriate atmosphere, and various issues of interest involving both sides? Please be frank about this.

[Kim Tuk-chun] Really, it is a fact.

Encounter With PRC Minister

SK250038 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Los Angeles -- South Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho met with Li Menghua, minister of China's Physical Cultural and Sports Commission Monday (July 23) for the first time since the 1949 Communist takeover in mainland China. Their encounter came during an evening cocktail party Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley gave in honor of visiting members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and sports officials from the "Olympic family" at LA City Hall.

Bringing into conversation the 8th Asian Youth Basketball Championships held in Seoul last April, Li extended his thanks for the organizers' invitation of Chinese boys and girls and said "the games process was satisfactory."

Responding to Li's remarks, Minister Yi told Chinese counterpart that junior players from Beijing showed good manners. South Korea and China, who fought against each other during the Korean war, have no diplomatic ties.

Although reporters were barred from the evening function and the details of their talks were not available, the two sports ministers were understood to have touched on sports exchanges between Seoul and Beijing and the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games.

GOVERNMENT BANS ENTRY OF JAPANESE LINE'S SHIPS

SK250042 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The government has recently banned the entry of ships owned by the Japanese Iino Lines shipping company into Republic of Korea ports as a first step to penalize Japanese firms trading with North Korea. A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said yesterday that the government will take "appropriate actions" against Japanese companies involved directly, or indirectly, in trade with North Korea.

The government, the official said, warned the Japanese Government and Iino Lines when the shipping company moved last November to run a 5,000-ton freighter between the North Korean port of Chongjin and Japanese ports for Japanese-Chinese trade via North Korea. The official said the government consistently warned against the move on the grounds that Japanese-made strategic products might find their way into North Korea and thus tip the precarious balance of power maintained on the Korean peninsula.

The government, he said, had no alternative but to take action against the shipping company when Japan refused to heed the warning and proceeded with its plan to open trade with China via North Korea.

Last year, Japan and China traded 34,000 tons of goods through Chongjin. The trade volume is expected to increase to 200,000 tons this year. It was learned that Japan imported timber, beans and livestock fodder produced in Jilin and Heilongjiang Provinces while exporting fertilizers to China.

Although trade through Chongjin is not substantial at present, it is expected to account for 10 percent of total trade between Japan and China within a few years. The official said it is cheaper to trade through Chongjin, adding that the Chinese port of Dalian has a limited loading and unloading capacity. He said Japanese trade with China through Chongjin is sure to bring Japan and North Korea closer.

The action taken against Iino Lines is a clear indication of the government stance on the issue, the official said. Last year seven ships of Iino Lines called at South Korea ports.

SCIENCE MINISTERS DISCUSS COOPERATION WITH JAPAN

SK250704 Seoul YONHAP in English 0658 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP) -- The Sixth Korean-Japanese Science and technology ministers' meeting was held Wednesday in Seoul. 23 officials from both nations, including Korean Science and Technology Minister Yi Chong-o and Japanese Director General of Science and Technology Michiyuki Isurugi, attended the meeting.

Yi urged in his opening address "the setting up of a cooperative system of science and technology between Korea and Japan". Isurugi said in reply: "Let's open a new chapter in Korean-Japanese relations through science and technology cooperation."

The two ministers discussed technology transfer and other issues during the meeting. The joint meeting, which convened after a seven-year suspension, followed a two-day working-level conference.

HAITIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH YI

SK231008 Seoul YONHAP in English 0953 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 23 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Wong-Kyong and his Haitian counterpart Jean-Robert Estime met here Monday afternoon to exchange views on matters of mutual interest, particularly on the promotion of bilateral economic cooperation between the countries. During the meeting held at his office, Yi explained the tense situation on the Korean peninsula and called for the Caribbean country's continued support for Seoul in the international community, a South Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Estime made it clear that there would be no change in his country's support of South Korea, the spokesman said. The Haitian minister called upon the South Korean Government to expand Korea's economic cooperation with Haiti as a model of South-South cooperation. He asked in particular for Seoul's extension of loans to his country and Yi promised him to consider the offer positively, the spokesman added. Estime arrived here earlier in the day on a four-day visit at Yi's invitation.

FIRST INDONESIAN OIL TO ARRIVE NEXT MONTH

SK240801 Seoul YONHAP in English 0750 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 24 (YONHAP) -- The first shipment of oil from Indonesia's Madura oilfield, developed jointly by South Korea and Indonesia, will arrive in the country next month, officials at the South Korean Energy and Resources Ministry said Tuesday. The Ministry will send a mission to Indonesia Saturday for consultations with officials of Indonesia's state-run oil company, Pertamina, on matters related to the shipment of 400,000 barrels of crude oil, the officials said. The oil, produced from four test wells drilled by Pertamina and its Korean counterpart, Kodeco Energy Co., will be the first ever to be developed and imported by any local company, they added.

Kodeco is engaged in a 50-50 joint venture with the Indonesian oil monopoly to develop oil and gas resources under the West Madura Sea. The officials said the ongoing tests in the region will make it clear in early August whether the field is commercially viable.

ENERGY, RESOURCES MINISTRY ON CRUDE OIL IMPORTS

SK250508 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Seoul, July 25 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's crude oil import sources were diversified during the first half of this year due to the Iran-Iraq war escalation, the Energy and Resources Ministry said Wednesday. According to the ministry, crude import from Saudi Arabia was reduced by 34 percent compared with the same period last year and from Kuwait it was decreased by 16 percent. Meanwhile, oil shipping in Oman jumped 59 percent and Indonesia and Malaysia saw a relative increase in their oil exports to South Korea. Tankers from Oman can avoid the Strait of Hormuz in the war torn Persian Gulf.

At present, Korea's crude oil import sources are oil-producing countries, major international oil companies and spot markets. Long-term contracts with oil-producing countries accounted for 60.9 percent of the nation's oil imports during the Jan.-Jun. period, major international suppliers 12.7 percent, and spot markets 27 percent. South Korea imported 98.2 million barrels of crude oil for 2.78 billion U.S. dollars during the first half this year, the ministry said.

MPR, PRC SIGN BORDER 'VERIFICATION' PROTOCOL

OW250448 Ulaanbaatar Montsame in Russian 1410 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 July (MONTSAME) -- A (? MONTSAME) correspondent reports from Beijing that a Mongolian-Chinese (?state) protocol has been signed here on the joint verification [proverka] of the (?border between the two) countries. The protocol was signed by D. Yondon, plenipotentiary of the MPR Government and MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, for the Mongolian side and by Han Xu, plenipotentiary of the PRC and PRC vice foreign minister, for the Chinese side.

The signing of the document was attended by G. Behbat, charge d'affaires ad interim of the MPR in the PRC; Wu Xueqian, member of the PRC State Council and PRC minister of foreign affairs; as well as the heads of the Mongolian and Chinese delegations on the verification of the state border of the two countries.

LEADERS SEND GREETING ON POLISH NATIONAL DAY

OW230500 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1610 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 23 (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian party and state leader Yu. Tsedenbal and Prime Minister Jambyn Batmonh sent a congratulatory telegramme to their Polish counterpart W. Jaruzelski and H. Jablonski in connection with the Polish people's national day -- the 40th anniversary of the revival of Poland. The telegramme says in part:

As a result of the victory of the Soviet Army and soldiers of the Polish People's Army, the people of Poland were once and forever delivered from the fascist yoke and the country's history saw a radical change that opened up bright perspectives of a free and independent development along the road of building a new society. In the years of people's power, the working class and the entire working people of the Polish People's Republic, [PPR], under the leadership of their militant vanguard the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] and in close friendship with the socialist countries, have carried out radical socioeconomic transformations in the country and made Poland into a developed industrial state with huge industrial, scientific and technical potential, a flourishing culture.

Today, the working people of Poland, having rallied around their Marxist-Leninist vanguard -- the PUWP -- and with the all-round assistance and support of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, are scoring fresh successes in safeguarding and augmenting their socialist gains, in strengthening the positions of the PPR as a solid link of the socialist community. There is no doubt that the communists and the working people of fraternal Poland shall fully overcome the consequences of the crisis and reliably ensure their country's progress along the road of socialism.

The telegramme notes the consistent peace-loving foreign policy and active international activity of the PPR, her worthy contribution to the common struggle of the socialist community countries and the world progressives for preserving and consolidating peace and security, for removing the nuclear war threat, for strengthening friendship, co-operation and mutual understanding among nations.

The Mongolian leaders pointed out with deep satisfaction that relations of fraternal friendship and all-round fruitful cooperation between the two countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism were successfully developing from year to year in the spirit of the lofty ideals of the friendship and co-operation treaty signed by the MPR and PPR in 1975. The MPRP and the working people of the MPR shall exert tireless efforts for furthering these relations for the benefit of our peoples, in the interests of consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, in the interests of peace and socialism, the message underscores.

POLAND'S MOKRZYSCZAK ARRIVES IN ULAANBAATAR

Railway Station Arrival

OW200018 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1403 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 July (MONTSAME) -- W. Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, arrived today in Ulaanbaatar. Comrade W. Mokrzyszczak was met at the Ulaanbaatar railway station by T. Namsray, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and other officials, as well as J. Urbanowicz, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in the MPR.

Meeting With Namsray

OW250725 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1412 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 July (MONTSAME) -- T. Namsray, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, today met with W. Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, who is visiting our country. Their talks took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

PELJEE, COMMISSION DELEGATION LEAVE FOR LAOS

OW250042 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1634 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 23 (MONTSAME) -- A delegation of the MPR, led by deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Mongolian part of the commission M. Peljee left for Vientiane on July 21 to take part in the meeting of chairmen of the intergovernmental Mongolian-Lao Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

TSEDENBAL MEETS USSR JOURNALIST'S UNION MEMBER

OW250040 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1608 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 23 (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian party leader and president Yu. Tsedenbal received on July 21 member of the USSR Journalists' Union, staff-worker of a Soviet specialized magazine on hunting K.P. Savelyeva. This journalist, visiting Mongolia at the invitation of the MPR State Committee for Information, Radio and TV, is the daughter of P.A. Troshkin, who took part in the Halhin Gol battle in 1939 as a photo-reporter of the Soviet Government paper IZVESTIYA.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Call on Chea Sim

BK240735 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0438 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 July (SPK) -- Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, received in Phnom Penh this morning the visiting delegation of the French parliament led by Robert Montdargent, vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission. Chairman Chea Sim briefed his guests on the task and role played by the Kampuchean National Assembly regarding the interests of the people and the situation of the country.

After recalling the all-round development of Kampuchea during the past 5 years, Chairman Chea Sim stressed that despite the perfidious maneuvers of the enemy of all stripes, the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible, for Kampuchea enjoys the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity and the aid and support of the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries.

The Kampuchean leader expressed satisfaction with the proposals put forward by the French parliamentary delegation during its talks with Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen, and expressed conviction that this visit will contribute to developing relations between the two legislative bodies and the two peoples. He asked the head of the visiting delegation to convey his fraternal greetings to the chairman of the French parliament.

On his part, Robert Montdargent informed Chairman Chea Sim of his mission, which is to learn about the reality in Kampuchea which, according to him, after being on the brink of agony during his first visit, is now experiencing a revival. His mission is also to draw an inventory of the development of aid and cooperation for Kampuchea.

The fact that the delegation suggested reasonable proposals and that it might establish relations between the two assemblies constitutes a step forward in the beginning of the diplomatic relations which have not yet been established in Kampuchea, Robert Mondargent stressed.

He handed the official medal of the French parliament to Chairman Chea Sim as a souvenir.

Several deputies of the Kampuchean National Assembly attended the audience.

Discussion of Health Issues

BK240745 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0434 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 July (SPK) -- Kampuchean Health Minister Yit Kimseng received the visiting delegation of the French parliament led by Robert Montdargent of the Group for the Study of Kampuchean Problems in Phnom Penh on 23 July. On this occasion, Yit Kimseng informed his guests about health developments in Kampuchea during the past 5 years under the just leadership of the KPRP. He also talked about the difficulties left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot regime. The two sides exchanged views on questions relating to the preservation of the health of the population.

Robert Montdargent, vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French parliament, pledged that on his return to France he would do his utmost so that the French people accord aid to Kampuchea.

Also present at the talks were My Samedi, acting secretary general of the National Assembly and dean of the faculty of medicine and pharmacy, and Chhea Thang, deputy minister of health.

On the same day, the French delegation visited the temples of Angkor Wat in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, some 250 km northwest of Phnom Penh. On Sunday, 22 July, it also visited the port, hospital, and orphanage of Kompong Som city, southwest of the capital.

Meeting With Heng Samrin

BK241335 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1230 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 24 -- President Heng Samrin today received a visiting French National Assembly delegation led by Robert Montdargent, vice president of the External Relations Commission.

The Kampuchean president informed his guests of the achievements in all fields recorded by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which is the only legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

He condemned the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialist and other international reactionary forces for their continued support to Pol Pot remnants in their hiding on Thai soil to conduct sabotage activities against the Kampuchean revolution.

President Heng Samrin expressed his gratitude to French international organizations for their humanitarian aid to the People's Republic of Kampuchea during the past five years. The Kampuchean people never forgot the French people's sympathy and support for the Indochinese peoples in the resistance wars against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism, the president stressed.

For his part, Robert Montdargent said that he had seen remarkable economic rehabilitation of the Kampuchean people, and that he would tell the French people about the reality in Kampuchea and put the cooperation between the two countries in motion. The French head delegate presented President Heng Samrin with the official medal of the French National Assembly. Also present at the event were Chan Ven, general secretary of the State Council, and deputies of the Kampuchean National Assembly.

CHAN SI'S ARRIVAL IN BULGARIA REPORTED

BK240644 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0429 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Jul (SPK) -- According to our special correspondent, the high-ranking delegation of the Kampuchean party and government arrived in Sofia on 23 July for an official and friendship visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The delegation, led by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, was received upon its arrival by Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Stanish Bonev, alternate member of the Politburo, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Planning Committee. The presence of Hor Nam Hong, Kampuchean ambassador; Hoang Trong Nhu, Vietnam's ambassador; and other members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Bulgaria was noted.

G. Filipov greeted the delegation at the passenger steps and gave a warm accolade to Chairman Chan Si. After the playing of the two countries' national anthems by the military band, chairman Chan Si reviewed troops.

REPORTAGE ON CHAN SI'S MEETINGS IN BULGARIA

For Bulgarian and Kampuchean media coverage of the visit to Bulgaria of the Kampuchean delegation led by Chan Si, KPRP Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, including his talks with Grisha Filipov, his host and counterpart, and Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, see the Bulgaria section of the 25 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SON SANN INTERVIEWED ON CONFLICT WITH VIETNAM

PM241331 Paris LE FIGARO in French 16 Jul 84 p 5

[Henri de Kergorlay report: "Kampuchea: Son Sann Regrets France's Indifference"]

[Text] Mr Son Sann, chairman of the Khmer People's Liberation Front [KPNLF] and "prime minister" of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government, thinks that the only way of persuading Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea is to maintain "a triple military, economic, and diplomatic pressure" on Hanoi. It is to this that he is devoting most of his activities, and the campaign he is waging for his country's liberation requires very frequent trips to all parts of the world. After a tour of Europe in April and May, he was in Beijing at the beginning of July. In a few weeks' time he will leave for the Caribbean and Latin America, then he will visit the United States for the UN session. He is at present in Paris where he is taking a few days' rest, and he described to us the situation in his country, which is faced with Vietnamese occupation.

"Last spring there was an all-out offensive by the Hanoi troops against the KPNLF troops. The Vietnamese advanced so well that at one time it was rumored that our headquarters had been captured. I was in Switzerland at that time and was therefore unable to issue an immediate denial. In fact that was untrue, and we resisted for days on end in very difficult conditions, despite very fierce artillery bombardments and attacks with heavy weapons. The enemy nonetheless succeeded in coming within 3km of our headquarters. But we stood firm and, after very fierce fighting, we pushed them back to their original positions.

"Usually, every year, at the end of the dry season, the Vietnamese stop their offensive and withdraw to the cities or their strongholds. And it is then, at the end of May and the beginning of June, when the rainy season begins, that we mount raids against them. This year, however, this scenario has been changed somewhat. Our enemies have not pulled back; it is as if they wanted to take their revenge following the failure of their spring offensive."

"We, for our part, have further intensified our guerrilla action. Our arms force us to carry out limited operations. The KPNLF has 13,000 armed men, but we have more trained men. We could make 7,000 more operational immediately if we had arms, but we have so few guns and supplies that we have had to halt recruitment.

"China is our sole arms supplier, and I realize that we have to deserve the Chinese leaders' credibility. I think that, after the fighting we carried out last year and in the spring, the Beijing government's attitude to us is changing."

"Hitherto they constantly told me: 'Ask the West for military equipment. We will supply you with as much as it does.' However, in Beijing a week ago they spoke to me rather differently. I could obtain more supplies this year."

Son Sann believes that his troops, combined with those of Prince Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge, form an armed force of some 50,000 men. "But," he added, "we have never mounted a combined action, because our soldiers prefer to maintain their political identity." The KPNLF chairman believes that "it would take 500,000 men from the Vietnamese regular Army to defeat the guerrilla action carried out by three factions in the Democratic Kampuchea Government. However, Hanoi has between 160,000 and 180,000 and many of them are suffering from low morale."

"For the first 6 months of this year," he said, "the liberation front received as many deserters as in the whole of 1983." And he explained: "The men from south Vietnam do not get along well with their officers, many of whom come from Tonkin; moreover, even the officers are deserting."

"The Vietnamese Government is nonetheless continuing its efforts to colonize Kampuchea and thus change the country's identity. Kampuchea already has 600,000 Vietnamese settlers, and Hanoi apparently would like to install 1 million."

Son Sann welcomed the fact that a number of countries like China, Japan, the United States, most European states, and the ASEAN states (Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand) are refusing Vietnam any economic and financial aid until it withdraws its troops from Kampuchea. "This economic and financial pressure is very important," he stressed. And the KPNLF leader regretted the fact that France is not joining in. He hopes, without too many illusions, that "this may change one day."

Son Sann is going to the Caribbean and Latin America at the end of August to try to win some votes for the Democratic Kampuchea Government's cause at the UN fall session. "Some 105 countries have already come out in favor of the UN resolutions calling on Vietnam to withdraw its troops, to negotiate with Kampuchea, and to allow the United Nations to organize free general elections. It is my duty to try to rally round other states, if only one or two, so that Hanoi feels the weight of international pressure even more."

Questioned on his relations with Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann was anxious to say that they are "excellent," that "the prince is very fond of music and cookery," and that he "stayed with him during his [as published] last visit to Beijing, from 3 to 6 July, and was treated as a privileged guest."

VODK ON SRV, SOVIET REACTION TO ASEAN COMMUNIQUE

BK250706 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "Why Have the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Their Soviet Boss Made Every Effort To Insult the ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Communique, Which calls on the Vietnamese To Withdraw All Their Aggressor Troops From Kampuchea?"

[Text] In the past several days, the Vietnamese and Soviet propaganda machines have made every effort to insult and level charges against the ASEAN foreign ministers communique which calls on the Vietnamese to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and to let the Kampuchean people determine their destiny.

The Vietnamese and the Soviets have charged that this ASEAN communique is under the pressure of other countries and so on. Concurrently, they have made every effort to stage their maneuver on regional dialogue in an attempt to legitimize Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea and to make the world accept this aggression as a fair accomplishment. Why have the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet boss made every effort to insult the ASEAN communique which calls on the Vietnamese to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea?

In the past several years, the ASEAN countries, which are Kampuchea's neighboring countries, have opposed Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. They have always denounced the regional expansionist strategy of the Vietnamese and the Soviets at all international tribunals. Concurrently, ASEAN has actively and firmly assisted and supported the joint struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK. ASEAN's assistance and support have been an important contribution to the Kampuchean people's struggle for national liberation and for checking the expansionist and aggressive strategy of the Vietnamese and the Soviets in the region. The Vietnamese cannot swallow Kampuchea to set up the Indochina federation. They are not able to advance in accordance with their aggressive and expansionist strategy. This Vietnamese failure is due to the Kampuchean people's struggle with ASEAN's assistance and support. Therefore, the ASEAN countries are the important obstacles to the aggressive and expansionist strategy of the Vietnamese and the Soviets in the region.

In the past few years, the Vietnamese have made every effort to make ASEAN accept their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. They have violated the Thai border region. They have threatened Thailand. They have used sweet words in an attempt to cheat ASEAN. At least, this Vietnamese attempt has been aimed at dividing the ASEAN countries so that they would not adhere to a firm stand against Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese have made every effort to split the ASEAN countries on the Kampuchean problem and, through this, they have attempted to divide the international front that has assisted and supported the Kampuchean people's struggle. The Vietnamese and the Soviet have stages such a maneuver with a hope that at least ASEAN would change its stand.

The 17th ASEAN foreign ministers meeting firmly adhered to its original stand by continuing to call on the Vietnamese to withdraw all their aggressor troops unconditionally from Kampuchea and to let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny. Therefore, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the Soviets are very angry. They have insulted the communique of the ASEAN foreign ministers. Such insults have been part of the behavior of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and the Soviet international expansionists. The Vietnamese and the Soviets insult not only the ASEAN and other countries, but they have also slandered the United Nations, which is the world's top organization. In the past several years, the Vietnamese and the Soviets have accused the United Nations and other countries of interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs. Can the Vietnamese and their Soviet boss distort the real situation in Kampuchea? Who has interfered in Kampuchea's internal affairs?

Up to now, the international community has clearly realized these issues. Although the Vietnamese and the Soviets have made every effort to bury these issues and to distort the real situation in Kampuchea, they cannot succeed in these attempts. Nobody can accept and forget the continued occupation of Kampuchea by over 250,000 Vietnamese soldiers who have massacred the Kampuchean people with each passing day. Repeated violations of the Thai border region by Vietnamese troops are unacceptable. Vietnam's continued occupation of Kampuchea and its repeated violations of the Thai border have made the situation in the region permanently tense.

At the same time, the issue of Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea has become an important problem on the international scene. The number of countries that have voted for the UN General Assembly resolutions calling on the Vietnamese to withdraw all of the aggressor troops from Kampuchea and to let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny has increased from 91 to 105. The Vietnamese and their Soviet boss can never revert this current.

Foolish propaganda and charges by the Vietnamese and the Soviets against the ASEAN countries and the international community have made them more exposed and more isolated on the international scene. This propaganda and charges have shown more clearly that the Vietnamese and the Soviets are the expansionists who have opposed international law and all humanity. In particular, they have shown clearly that the Vietnamese and the Soviets do not abandon their aggressive and expansionist ambition and that they are not prepared to hold serious dialogue to resolve the Kampuchean problem. The issue of holding dialogue to restore peace in the region which the Vietnamese and the Soviets have propagandized every day is only a maneuver to cheat world opinion, legitimize Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea, and bury the UN General Assembly resolutions so that the Vietnamese can swallow Kampuchea, set up the Indochina federation, and advance in conformity with their aggressive and expansionist strategy. The danger remains permanently in the region.

Therefore, the ASEAN countries and the international community cannot accept the tricky maneuver on dialogue of the Vietnamese and the Soviets. These countries have continued to call on the Vietnamese to withdraw their aggressor troops unconditionally and completely from Kampuchea and to let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny. The ASEAN countries and the international community have determined that as long as this condition is not fulfilled, the Kampuchean problem and the issue of peace in the region cannot be resolved.

40 TRUCKLOADS OF FRESH SRV TROOPS SAID TO ARRIVE

BK230546 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] On 15 July, the Vietnamese enemy sent 40 truckloads of fresh troops from its country to Kompong Thom town. This clearly shows that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are stubborn and have sent more fresh troops to Kampuchea to kill the Kampuchean people, commit genocide against the Kampuchean race, and swallow Kampuchean territory.

The Kampuchean people and National Army of Democratic Kampuchea have clearly realized the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' tricky maneuvers. They are determined to join hands to fight the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are forced to immediately withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the UN resolutions.

VODK NOTES INFLUX OF SRV REINFORCEMENTS

BK231151 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Have Successively Sent Reinforcements to Kampuchea To Restore the Morale of Their Panic-Stricken Forces in the War of Aggression in Kampuchea"]

[Text] The vigor of the forceful and numerous attacks throughout the country by our National Army and guerrillas during the 6th dry season clearly shows the confusion and great panic of the Le Duan clique.

For one thing, the top leaders in Hanoi frantically traveled from one place to another to implore their Soviet masters and a number of countries which are part of the Soviet bloc to save them from defeat in their war of aggression in Kampuchea. Also, on the Kampuchean battlefield, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy has made efforts to successively and continuously bring in more reinforcements to Kampuchea.

In fact, between 13 and 22 June, the Vietnamese enemy brought 72 truckloads of reinforcements from Vietnam along Route 6 to battlefields in western Kampuchea. On 21 June, 400 soldiers were brought in from Vietnam to Kompong Kdei District in Siem Reap Province. In early June, 500 soldiers were sent to Kratie District, Kratie Province. At the end of June, another 8,700 soldiers were sent to battlefields in Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey Provinces. And between 26 May and 21 June, over 3,000 soldiers were brought from Vietnam to Phnum Sampeou in Battambang Province.

These successive reinforcements from Vietnam clearly show that the Vietnamese enemy was seriously defeated during the last dry season. They lack the fighting force to stand up against our Kampuchean resistance forces. Furthermore, these reinforcements also exposed Vietnam's lies that Vietnam can withdraw some troops from Kampuchea because the country is now becoming more and more secure and their Heng Samrin puppets are gradually able to defend themselves. However, the truth on the Kampuchean battlefield is that not only did Vietnam not withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, but, on the contrary, it has sent more troops and more weapons to Kampuchea. This was hastily done and in a panicked way because the Vietnamese realize that the number of their aggressor troops presently in Kampuchea cannot withstand the attacks of our National Army and guerrillas. Can these successive reinforcements to Kampuchea improve the deteriorating situation of the Vietnamese on the Kampuchean battlefield? Certainly not.

Just look at the time the Vietnamese sent troops to commit aggression against and occupy Kampuchea. Every year and every season they have had to send in reinforcements to bolster their forces, even when their troops were still energetic and able to plunder the Kampuchean people's resources to feed themselves. Even then, they could not destroy the Kampuchean resistance forces. On the contrary, they have been defeated and their situation is getting worse every year and every season. And now, after almost 6 years of fighting a war of aggression against Kampuchea with low morale, insufficient food supplies, increasing illness, boredom and frustration, and a rising rate of desertion, can the Vietnamese do anything to improve this position of defeat? They most certainly cannot. Even with more reinforcements to Kampuchea, the situation of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea is going to slide further down beyond improvement. The result will be further deterioration toward final defeat.

Therefore, the Vietnamese clearly realize they cannot annex Kampuchea through military means. They keep sending reinforcements to Kampuchea only to delay their defeat and give themselves a chance to continue to peddle their diplomatic maneuvers and bargains over the Kampuchean problem. However, the Vietnamese have been peddling these diplomatic maneuvers for almost 6 years now and no one has been taken in by them. Therefore, in the future, the Vietnamese will not be able to dupe anyone, for their deceitful diplomatic maneuvers have been shamefully and disgracefully exposed the world over. No one will believe the Vietnamese. The world realizes that if the Vietnamese are not great bandits, annexationists of Kampuchean territory, and expansionists in Southeast Asia, then they must unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny in accordance with the successive UN General Assembly resolutions and the world community's demand. However, if they do not withdraw from Kampuchea, then people will know that the Vietnamese are great bandits, aggressors, and annexationists of Kampuchean territory and are implementing their own expansionist strategy and that of their Soviet masters in this region.

Therefore, people will continue to unite in pressuring the Vietnamese in every way and continue providing more active and vigorous support and assistance to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the CGDK until finally forcing the Vietnamese to withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.

As for the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and all Kampuchean nationalist forces -- based on experiences of their past victories -- they will continue to launch more attacks against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield to pin them down and force them to slide further down until they are really desperate and compelled to withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea unconditionally in accordance with the resolutions of the five UN sessions.

VONADK, VODK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 13-19 JUL

BK201028 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 13-19 July:

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 13 July, in its daily battle report from the Pursat, Pailin-route 10, Samlot, Leach, south Sisophon, and Moung battlefields notes that between 30 June and 9 July Democratic Kampuchean forces killed 170 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 238 others; destroyed 124 assorted weapons, a regiment position, 2 battalion positions, a tank, 5 ammunition dumps, a material warehouse, 2 C-25 radio sets, 5 telephone sets, 50 large military installations, 70 medium-size and small-size military installations, 520 trenches, 20 barracks, and a quantity of documents and war materiel; seized 33 assorted weapons and a large quantity of ammunition and war materiel; and liberated a Vietnamese position on the Pursat battlefield. The same radio at 2300 GMT on 14 July, in a battle report from Kampot, Kaoh Kong-Kompong Som, Kompong Speu, Chhep, south Sisophon, and Battambang battlefields says that between 4 and 10 July DK forces killed 36 enemy soldiers; wounded 35 others; destroyed a 60-mm mortar, three AK's, an RPD, a commune office and a company position on the Kampot battlefield, seven barracks, and a quantity of documents and war materiel; and seized two AK's, and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel.

In a battle report from the Kompong Speu, Battambang, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Koh Kong-Kompong Som, Sisophon-north of Route 5, Preah Vihear, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Chhnang battlefields VONADK at 2300 GMT on 15 July reports: From 30 June to 12 July DK combatants killed or wounded 269 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 19 assorted guns and a quantity of military materiel; cut the railroad at eight places; and seized five AK's, a carbine, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 15 July reports that on 6 July DK troops attacked a Vietnamese commune office and a company position in Ta Kol village, Chhuk District, Kampot Province killing or wounding 13 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying a commune office, five military barracks, a 60-mm mortar, an RPD, an AK, and a quantity of documents and materials; and seizing 2 AK's, 6 AK magazines, 17 60-mm mortar shells, 4 M-79 grenades, and a quantity of military materiel. In its battle report from Kompong Som, Koh Kong Kraom, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Speu, Battambang, Sisophon-south of Route 5, and Chhep battlefields the same VODK cast notes that from 4 to 10 July DK combatants killed or wounded 344 Vietnamese soldiers, destroyed 118 assorted weapons, a tank, 2 C-25 radios, 5 telephones, 5 ammunition dumps, a clothes warehouse, 500 trenches, 127 military barracks, a commune office, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel; and seized 32 assorted weapons and a large quantity of ammunition and military materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 16 July reports that DK combatants on the Ratanakiri, Chhep, Pailin-Route 10, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Cham, and Leach battlefields, from 2 to 12 July, killed or wounded 138 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed four AK's, a B-40, two commune offices, eight Vietnamese enemy's houses, three paddy storehouses, a trade warehouse, a salt storehouse, and a quantity of military materiel; cut a portion of railway track; seized three AK's, five AR-15's, a carbine, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel; and liberated a commune and five villages on the Ratanakiri battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 16 July reports that on 7 July DK troops attacked a Vietnamese position at Svay Thom on the Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield killing or wounding 70 Vietnamese soldiers. In another report the radio says that on 7 July DK combatants ambushed a Vietnamese company moving from Anlung Chrey to Vat Tbeng in Thpong District, Kompong Speu, killing or wounding 17 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying a B-40, six AK's, and an M-79; and seizing a quantity of military materiel. The radio also notes that on 10 July DK National Army and guerrillas attacked Svay Chrum commune office in Battambang Province killing or wounding eight Vietnamese soldiers and destroying six assorted guns. VONADK at 2300 GMT on 17 July reports that DK combatants of the Takeo, Kompong Chhnang, Prey Veng, Kampot, Kompong Speu, Kompong Thom, Battambang, Kompong Cham, and Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefields, from 25 June to 13 July, killed or wounded 120 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 6 commune offices, 15 military barracks, and a quantity of weapons and military materiel; and seized five AK's, six AR-15's, a B-40, and M-79, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 17 July reports that on 11 July the DK National Army and guerrillas attacked Labang commune office, Lomphat District, Ratanakiri Province, killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers; destroying eight military barracks, three paddy storehouses, and a salt storehouse with 2 metric tons of salt; seized three AK's, three AR-15's, a carbine, and a quantity of materials; and liberated Labang commune and five villages. The same VODK cast says that on 10 July the DK National Army and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese enemy commune office on Route 5 near Thkaong Thom, Bariibo District, Kompong Chhnang Province, destroying a commune office building and a trade storehouse and seizing a quantity of materials. In its battle report from Kompong Chhnang, Leach, Pailin-Route 10, Kompong Cham, and Chhep-Thalabarivat battlefields the 17 July VODK cast says that from 2 to 11 July, DK troops killed or wounded 138 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed three paddy storehouses, a salt warehouse, two commune offices, a trade storehouse, a military barracks, and a quantity of assorted weapons and military materiel; and seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 18 July reports in its battle report from Sisophon-north of Route 5, Moun, Pursat, Kampot, Kompong Thom, Route 4, and Siem Reap battlefields that from 28 June to 14 July, DK combatants killed or wounded 188 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 21 assorted guns, 2 trucks, 1 commune office building 7 military barracks, 22 trenches, and a quantity of military material; ripped up 20 sections of railway track; and seized 11 assorted guns and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 18 July reports that on 6 July, the DK National Army and guerrillas attacked Kampeng commune office, Kirivong District, southwestern region battlefield killing or wounding 11 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying commune office and three military barracks; and seizing a B-40, two AR-15's, and a quantity of military materiel. It also notes that on 10 July DK National Army and guerrillas attacked Phnum Kong commune office, Angkor Chey District, southwestern region battlefield killing or wounding nine Vietnamese soldiers, destroying a commune office and a military barracks, and seizing a quantity of military materiel.

It goes on to say that on 11 July, DK National Army and guerrillas attacked Samlanh commune office Angkor Chey district, southwestern region battlefield killing or wounding five Vietnamese soldiers, destroying a commune office and three military barrack, and seizing a quantity of military materiel. The same radio cast adds that on 11 July the DK National Army and guerrillas attacked Khlong Popok commune office on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield killing three Vietnamese soldiers, destroying this commune office and an AR-15 and seizing three AR-15's and a quantity of military materiel.

In its battle report from Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Kandal, Southwestern Region, Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang, Battambang, Sisophon-south of Route 5, and Kompong Thom battlefields the same radio cast says that from 25 June to 16 July, DK troops killed or wounded 119 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed six commune offices, eight military barracks, and a quantity of weapons and military materiel; and seized 13 assorted weapons and a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and military materiel.

VONADK at 2300 GMT on 19 July reports in its battle report from Chhep, Sisophon-south of Route 5, Leach, Kampot and Preah Vihear battlefields that from 9 to 16 July, DK combatants killed or wounded 69 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed three AK's, a B-40, eight military barracks, five trenches, and a quantity of military materiel; and seized five AR-15's, an AK, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 19 July notes that on 12 July DK National Army and guerrillas ambushed two Vietnamese companies at (Dammak Lok) and (Pao Ien), Moung battlefield killing or wounding 25 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying three AK's, a B-40, two M-16's; and seizing four AK's, a B-40, a B-41, an RPD, 18 AK magazines, 580 rounds of AK ammunition, 8 B-40 rockets, 22 60-mm mortar shells, 15 sacks of goods, 8 pairs of shoes, and a quantity of military materiel. VODK also reports that on 13 and 14 July, DK National Army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese company near Kbal Thnal, Chhuk District, Kampot battlefield putting out of action 21 Vietnamese soldiers and seizing 2 AK's, 400 rounds of AK ammunition, 3 handgrenades, 10 pairs of shoes, and a quantity of military materiel. In its battle report from Route 4, Pursat, Moung, Sisophon-north of Route 5, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom battlefields VODK notes that from 18 June to 14 July DK combatants killed or wounded 190 Vietnamese soldiers destroyed 5 trucks, 21 trenches, 7 military barracks, 1 commune office, 18 assorted guns, and a quantity of ammunition and military materiel; dismantled 20 portions of railway track for a total length of 600 meters; destroyed 2 bridges; and seized a quantity of assorted weapons, ammunition and military materiel.

MORE THAI TROOPS SAID SENT TO DISPUTED VILLAGES

BK250224 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] According to local news reports, on 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 July 1984, the Thai reactionary troops currently occupying the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, continued to illegally create tension in the areas. During this period, they indiscriminately fired hundreds of artillery rounds upon the areas adjacent to the villages, thus causing losses in property to the local people. They also regularly mobilized planes to fly reconnaissance missions while sending more troops to the villages, herding Lao citizens to move to Thailand, and brazenly threatening the people and plundering their property.

On 20 and 21 July alone, they sent an additional number of troops together with weapons on 29 trucks to the 3 villages, herded 18 people to Thailand, and used OV-10's to fly in reconnaissance missions on many occasions. They also continued to build the road linking Phet Phou-Onai and Kieu Nokseo while committing crimes against the people in the areas.

This proves that they have not yet abandoned their dark schemes in occupying the three Lao villages in accordance with the instruction of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists who have pursued the same schemes against the neighboring country. By so doing, they have further gone to a deep valley of danger. To return the situation in the three villages to normal, the only concrete and resolute way is that all the Thai troops illegally occupying the three Lao villages must be withdrawn from the villages, all Lao citizens captured by them must be returned to their native villages, and compensation must be paid to the people of the three Lao villages for their losses.

BANGKOK NEWS CONFERENCE HELD ON BORDER TALKS

BK250144 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] At 1400 on 24 July 1984, the central-level Lao-Thai Border Coordination Committee held a news conference at the Lao Embassy in Bangkok. At the conference, Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister of foreign affairs and vice chairman of the committee, told Thai and foreign correspondents about the Lao-Thai talks.

Souban Salitthilat first noted the consistent policy of the LPDR on a settlement of the problem of the three Lao villages which have been occupied by Thai troops since 6 June 1984. He demanded that Thailand withdraw the troops from the three villages and send the Lao citizens who were forced to move to Thai soil back to their native villages in order to bring the situation back to normal as it was before the incident. He said: Only by so doing can the tense situation be eased.

Souban Salitthilat continued: The delegations of the two sides held talks on many occasions during which the Lao side showed its goodwill to solve peacefully the problem of the three Lao villages. As for the Thai side, it sought every possible means to delay and prolong the settlement of the problem by raising various unreasonable proposals; as a result, the talks were unsuccessful. Souban Salitthilat noted: The Thai side particularly insisted on its proposal saying that after the withdrawal of the Thai troops from the three villages, our Lao side would not be allowed to send troops to the three villages. We see this as an inappropriate and unreasonable proposal because the two sides have agreed with each other that the purpose of the withdrawal of the Thai troops from the three villages is to make the situation in these areas to return to normal as it was in the period before 6 June 1984.

Souban Salitthilat reiterated that the three villages belong to Laos and that they are situated in Lao territory in accordance with the historic borderline demarcation and in conformity with the principle that has been long practiced -- that is, the watershed.

Since ancient times, the people of the three villages have been Lao citizens who have spoken Lao and have registered with the Lao administration. If the Thai side claims that the three villages belong to Thailand, let us ask a question: Why did the Thai Government leave the situation for a long time until 6 June 1984 when it sent the troops to seize the three villages and then organized the villagers to study the Thai language, register their houses with the Thai administration, and so on? By sending the troops to seize the three villages, the Thai side has sabotaged the principles of the relations between the two countries as stipulated in the 1979 joint statements signed between the prime ministers of the two countries. Such an action is no different from that conducted by the Chinese troops in occupying Indian territory in 1962 and claiming that they maintained rights to rule that land. How can it be said that such an action is neighborly?

Souban Salitthilat denounced the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries for herding the Lao citizens from the three villages to Thai territory. He said: The Lao people throughout the country as well as the Thai and peace-loving people in the world are indignant at and denounce this act of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries.

In conclusion, Souban Salitthilat added: We regret that the Thai side has continued to act in a way to delay and prolong the settlement of the problem. The failure of the talks is due to the Thai side, not the Lao side. The Thai side, therefore, must be held solely responsible for it. However, although the problem has not been solved this time, our Lao delegation hopes that the talks will be held again to seek means to solve the problem. We hope that the Thai side thinks in the same way and that the best way to solve the problem is nothing other than to hold talks on the basis of sincerity and in the spirit of the 1979 joint statements signed by the prime ministers of the two countries.

Souban Salitthilat later answered a number of questions raised by the correspondents and then invited them to witness the map jointly signed by France, Siam, and Indochina in 1907, the map which has always been used and which clearly proves that the three villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang -- truly belong to Laos.

THAILAND URGED TO DISPLAY SINCERITY IN TALKS

BK241301 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Unattributed commentary: "The Thai Side Should Conduct Negotiations With Sincerity"]

[Text] The attacks and seizure of three Lao hamlets by Thai troops now need no more argument, since there is sufficient evidence, de facto or de jure. The illegal seizure has now lasted 1 and 1/2 months. Throughout this period, the Thai troops have trampled Lao sovereignty underfoot, and the local people have become victims of suppression and plunder. It has been a period in which the Lao people in the three hamlets have experienced pain -- a pain in the heart not only for the people in the three hamlets, but also for the entire Lao people.

Nevertheless, firmly adhering to our principled stand regarding the implementation of the Lao-Thai joint communique of 1979, to display our goodwill and sincerity a Lao delegation led by Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister of foreign affairs and deputy chairman of the central-level Lao-Thai Border Committee, has arrived in Bangkok at the official invitation of the Thai side. The delegation has displayed its great efforts and true faith in the time-honored neighborly relations between the two countries, in an attempt to resolve effectively the case involving the attacks on and seizure of the three Lao hamlets in Sayaboury Province by Thai troops.

However, the Thai side has not yet shown appropriate goodwill, together with the Lao side, in resolving the incident initiated by the Thai side in Sayaboury Province. Some Thai officials' excuses, including Athit Kamlang-ek's repeated statements that Thai troops will be withdrawn from the three hamlets and that Lao troops must follow suit, show that the Thai side is still trying to invent a new story on the Thai occupation of Lao territory and intentionally creating various problems in the hope of sowing the seeds of doubt in the minds of the people in general as to who has jurisdiction over the three Lao hamlets. Moreover, it wants gradually to legalize the occupation of the hamlets by Thai troops, making the incident fade into the past.

In addition, some authorities in the Thai ruling circles have changed the Thai occupation into a border confrontation. As a matter of fact, the case involving the seizure of the three Lao hamlets is not a matter of border confrontation, since there have never been any border problems in the areas. The case is nothing but an encroachment and plundering by Thai troops. It is the Thai troops who are committing crimes against the Lao people. The problem of border clashes or confrontation is nothing but a nasty trick, since the Thai side had never raised any border problem in the areas and had never talked about the confrontation in the area. The problem is the sending of troops by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries to illegally seize the three Lao hamlets. In spreading the words "border confrontation," they were trying to cover up the wrongs committed by the Thai reactionaries in an attempt to make some credulous people believe that the Thai side's effort to separate the two forces is logical.

Even though the whole thing is now clear -- the victim is the Lao side, and those who are suffering are the Lao people -- the Lao side has displayed its sincerity and attached greater importance to the spirit of neighborliness in the interests of the two peoples. Upon his arrival at Don Muang Airport, Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister of foreign affairs, vice chairman of the central-level Lao Border Committee, and head of the Lao delegation, told reporters: Our delegation will do its utmost to contribute to resolving the problem at the three hamlets rapidly, thus responding to the aspirations of the two peoples who at all times wish to preserve and strengthen the friendly and good-neighborly relations. That is a sincere and well-intentioned statement from the Lao side, which always seeks every method and creates every condition to preserve Lao-Thai relations, even after the Thai-initiated incident at the three Lao hamlets.

The Lao people are convinced that if the Thai side's actions are consistent with its repeated statements that it wants to resolve problems through peaceful means, and if it shows its goodwill and takes action in the same manner as the Lao side, the settlement of the problem regarding the seizure of the three Lao hamlets by Thai troops would be easy. The Lao people are convinced that no matter how hard the Thai side tries to water down the incident or distort it, historical, geographical, and international legal facts as well as the conscience of the Lao and Thai peoples will undeniably affirm that the illegally occupied hamlets belong to Laos.

For this reason, the Thai side should display its goodwill, take drastic measures to check the incidents initiated by the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in the three Laos hamlets, quickly and unconditionally withdraw all Thai troops and military and civilian authorities from the three Lao hamlets, return the abducted people to their native villages, pay compensation to them for all their losses, and return the situation in the three hamlets to normal as it was before 6 June. However, to display fully its goodwill, the Thai side should be completely free from the influence and schemes of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists. Only by so doing can the negotiations be fruitful.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO ATTENDS EGYPTIAN RECEPTION

BK241423 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 24 (KPL) -- The ambassador of Egypt to Laos, Fu'ad Hamdi 'Abd al-Fattah, yesterday, organized here a reception to celebrate the national day of Egypt.

Among personalities present on the occasion were Sali Vongkhamkao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the State Planning Committee, Khabou Soumisai, chairman of the administration of Vientiane Prefecture and other officials. Diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations to Laos were also on hand.

SISOMPHON LOVANSAI ADDRESSES WOMEN'S RALLY

BK211159 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane, July 21 (KPL) -- The Central Committee of the Lao Women's Union [LWU], yesterday, organized here a mass rally to mark the 29th anniversary of the union's anniversary. Over 1,200 women attended the rally in which the achievements in various social fields contributed by the women in the country were hailed.

The rally was addressed by Mrs. Phetsamon Lasasimma, vice president of the LWU, and Sisomphon Lovansai, member of Political Bureau of the party CC. Also present was Khambou Soumisai, member of the party CC, and chairman of the Vientiane Prefecture Administrative Committee.

BRIEFS

LAO PARTY DELEGATION TO CONGO -- Vientiane, July 24 (OANA-KPL) -- A Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC delegation led by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Lao Party CC, left here to Brazzaville of People's Republic of Congo to attend the 3rd ordinary session of Labour Party of Congo. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Inkong Mahavong, member of the party CC and other officials. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0925 GMT 24 Jul 84 BK]

SRV MATERIAL MINISTRY DELEGATION -- Vientiane, July 24 (KPL) -- A Vietnamese delegation of the Ministry of Material led by its minister Hoang Duc Nghi, on July 23, arrived here for a friendship visit to exchange lessons with his Lao ministry's counterpart. Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Inkeo Savang, acting minister of material and technical supply and other high ranking officials. Bui Van Thanh, counselor minister of Vietnamese Embassy to Laos was also on hand. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 24 Jul 84 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES LAO CHARGES ON VILLAGES

BK250059 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Jul 84 p 4

[Text] Following is a statement announced by Deputy Director General of the Political Department Chawat Atthayukti yesterday evening in response to charges made by Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat in a news conference at the Lao Embassy earlier in the day:

I invite you here because the Laotian delegation which came here for negotiations during July 21-23, had directed charges against Thailand. I would like to remind you that the present situation at the three border villages resulted from Laotian troops who crossed the border, obstructed the construction of a road to introduce development into the three villages. They also opened fire at the construction workers. Therefore, the Thai Government had to defend the sovereignty over the three villages by sending troops to provide protection to the construction workers.

The Laotian side claimed that the area was inside Laos. When both sides have different stands, we deem it appropriate that both sides should hold consultations to reach a common understanding and resolve the question as brotherly neighbouring countries should settle disputes.

You can see that the Thai Government welcomes the Lao delegation with due honour and consistent sincerity. The negotiations during July 21-23 also proceeded smoothly, although the Laotian side was adamant that the area was on Laotian soil, refusing to understand that the area is still problematic and that we have yet to solve the question.

I would like to stress that in the course of the talks, the Laotian delegation asked for intermittent breaks to consult with its government, causing delay in the progress of the negotiations.

Although the Thai side came up with a proposal in writing, the Laotian side failed to accept that the border dispute is a question to be solved and claimed sovereignty over the area throughout the talks. Our available evidence and maps show that the three villages are on Thai soil whereas the other side maintains that they are in Lao territory. Therefore, the border dispute is a question to be solved. If the findings of a survey prove that the villages are inside Laos, Thailand is ready to respect them and admit that they belong to Laos, but by the same token, if the findings turn out to be on the contrary, Laos must accept the decision as well.

The Thai side has kept to the principle as the basis for the negotiations from the very start.

As for the Laotian demand for the withdrawal of Thai troops from the area, the Thai side expressed its willingness to pull out the troops but since the three villages were still problematic, on the reciprocal basis and to avoid clashes, Thailand is of the opinion that the area should be free of troops from both sides. The Laotian counter-proposal that the area should be allowed to return to the situation before the conflict is ambiguous and can pave the way for Laotian troops to move into the area, and is therefore unacceptable.

The Laotian side charged Thailand with capturing Laotian villagers. I would like to deny the charge. You will agree that we already have a large population and do not want additional burden to be ushered in by taking in more people, Thailand has now a heavy burden brought about by the refugees here and therefore, we have no reasons to take more people.

You might see that the negotiations over the past three days have got nowhere. The Laotian side always went back to its original stand that the area is inside Laos. This is an indication that Laos wants to delay the progress of the negotiations.

Mr Souban Salitthilat expressed hopes that the next round of talks would come about. We are glad that both sides agreed to set August 6 as the date for the start of the next round of talks and Thailand reaffirms its intention and sincerity to solve the problem peacefully.

There are still some legal points that were made in the interview by Mr Souban and I would like the director general of the Treaty and Legal Department to clarify that part.

Laos claimed that the villages are inside the country. The Laotian cited historical demarcation line and the principle of watershed as the reasons. On this point, we are of the opinion that the watershed claimed by the Laotian side has to be located. The question is where the watershed is. The Thai side has asked Laos to set up a joint technical committee to survey the area and prove out the question on the spot. We have asked the Laotian side to consider our proposal but they have not agreed to the proposal.

As for the argument that the villagers there speak Lao and had been subject to the Laotian rule for a long time, we don't think it is strange because the villages are close to the border and in forested areas.

LAO PILOTS DEFECT, SEEK POLITICAL ASYLUM IN U.S.

BK250112 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Two Laotian defectors piloted a Russian-made aircraft to Thailand yesterday and expressed a desire for political asylum in the United States.

Udon Thani Governor Somphap Siworakhan said in a telegram to the Interior Ministry yesterday that local police and immigration authorities were interrogating the two defectors, Vilai Keovonglar, 37, and Bounpiam Saiseng, 39.

The two were pilot and co-pilot of an Antanov-2 passenger plane attached to a civil aviation unit of the Laotian National Defence Ministry. They were flying the single-engine, 10-seater aircraft from Sayaboury Province to Vientiane when they contacted the Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] airfield in Udon Thani at 2:20 p.m. requesting an emergency landing.

Governor Somphap said the two Laotian officials have expressed a wish to travel on to the United States. The men were reported as saying they left Laos because of what they called difficult living conditions there.

Army spokesman Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut told reporters the aeroplane has been placed under RTAF care. A Foreign Ministry source said the plane will be returned to Laos.

ATHIT VIEWS LAO DEFECTIONS, BORDER TALKS

BK250945 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 25 Jul 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said this morning that he did not think the defections of two Laotian pilots would have any effect on the talks between Thailand and Laos over the Uttaradit border dispute.

"It is a different matter," Gen Athit said in response to reporters this morning about the defection and the talks.

The two Laotian pilots had asked for political asylum in a third country, Gen Athit said, and he added that the matter of returning the plane to Laos would be the responsibility of the Foreign Ministry.

Touching on the talks reported to have been deadlocked apparently resulting from a Lao condition that Thailand pulls out its troops from the three villages, Gen Athit said: "We can withdraw the troops immediately, but the Laotians should promise that it would not send its troops into the area in response." "The presence of Thai troops is not a big problem," he added. "We are confident that the land is ours," Gen Athit said and he added that the claim by Laos should be proved. He added that people living in the three villages considered themselves to be Thai and wanted to be under the Thai law.

Meanwhile, the Laotian Embassy in Bangkok said it has not yet received an official report from Vientiane about the two Laotian pilots who defected to Thailand in a Soviet-build aircraft. First secretary of Laotian Embassy, Phanthong Phommahasai, said this morning that he had learnt of the news from newspapers. Normally, officials in Vientiane will contact the Thai Embassy there to seek the return of the aircraft and personnel aboard.

Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot this morning said that he had already received the full report about the two Laotian defected pilots, Vilai Keovonglak, 37, and Bounpiam Saiseng, 39. "It is likely that Thailand will return the aircraft to Laos as the aircraft is not a human being." For the two defected pilots, Thai authorities would detain them for further interrogation, he said. Vilai and Bounpiam are the pilot and co-pilot of an Antanov-2 passenger plane attached to a civil aviation unit of the Laotian National Defence Ministry. Udon Thani Governor Somphong Siworakhan said this morning that the defectors were sent to be detained at the provincial immigration detention and that they would later be handed over to police who would file charges against them for illegal entry. He said that the Thai authorities will contact U.S. officials to talk to the defectors as they have requested political asylum in the United States. He noted that the two defectors had once received flying training in the U.S. and they were also former pilots in the Laotian Air Force before Laos became a socialist country in December 1975.

NAVY COMMANDER DISCUSSES GULF PIRACY PROBLEM

BK250746 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 20 Jul 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] A ceremony to sign an agreement extending the antipiracy program for a third time was held on 19 July at the Songkhla Navy base. The ceremony was presided over by Royal Thai Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Nippon Sirithon and representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' Office in Thailand.

Adm Nippon said that the Gulf of Thailand covers an area of 300,000 square kilometers and is shared by four countries -- Thailand, Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Malaysia. Therefore, the piracy problem in the Gulf of Thailand should be the concern of all countries, especially the four mentioned countries.

Adm Nippon stressed that the piracy problem should not be left to be solved by Thailand alone and it is not fair to blame Thailand whenever a piracy problem occurs. To be fair, the country which has pressured its people in to facing all kinds of dangers at sea should be blamed.

Resolution of the piracy problem affecting boat refugees, Adm Nipon said, must be tackled at root. It is not correct for a country to pressure its people to leave the country under such risks.

DEPARTING SOVIET AMBASSADOR CALLS ON ATHIT

BK240131 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Jul 84 ; 5

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday expressed appreciation for the Soviet Union's role in easing tensions on the Thai borders. Speaking to reporters after meeting with outgoing Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Yuriy Kuznetsov, Gen Athit said he also asked the Soviet envoy to convey his thanks for the Soviet Government's cooperation with Thailand.

Kuznetsov made a courtesy call on Gen Athit at the headquarters of the Capital Security Command to bid farewell. Kuznetsov is being replaced after serving as ambassador to Thailand since 1979.

Gen Athit said he told the Soviet envoy that Thailand has been having tensions on its borders and the Soviet Union had helped in easing them. As the ambassador to Thailand, Kuznetsov had contributed to better relations and good understanding between the two countries, he said.

POLICE CHIEF EXPLAINS ARRESTS OF CPT SUSPECTS

BK241130 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Special Branch Police Chief Major General Kasem Saengmit has explained the recent arrest of 22 persons on charges of engaging in communist activities. He said authorities had been investigating the activities of those people since 1982. At that time coordination was launched among agencies involved in investigating and preventing communist activities through the establishment of two committees -- the first for setting policies and the other for implementation purposes. Therefore, the arrests had to have approval in two stages.

Continued investigation showed that the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] sent some senior operatives to operate in the city. In early 1984 it was learned that the CPT sent Phirun Chatwanitkun and Chonthira Sattayawatthana to operate in the city. These two individuals were assigned to improve the CPT image, to work in the news agency of the Voice of the People of Thailand to produce propaganda materials, to establish contacts with CPT united fronts, and to formulate a new CPT foreign policy. At that time, many senior government officials appealed through the mass media and through those who left the jungle to surrender to the government for the CPT adherents still at large to discontinue their activities and help the national construction. However, these people would not heed the appeal and held several meetings among themselves to discuss a change in the path of the struggle. Results of these meetings are evident in the interviews given in both Thai and English and in the change to urban struggle through coordination with foreign communist parties and other liberation movements.

The committees felt that it was necessary to make arrests to stop such CPT activities. I emphasize that arrests are not the first choice of action but were made as a last resort. This is because we want them to cooperate with the government more than anything else. The arrests were necessary to stop the CPT from carrying out activities which endangered the country.

The special branch chief said pros and cons were widely studied for several months before the arrests. It was believed that the CPT had changed to the line of violent urban struggle, contacted some Indochinese countries and even sought support from the Irish Republican Army. It would be too late to correct the situation if the CPT were allowed to carry out their plans successfully; therefore, the arrests were made.

However, the timing of the arrests happened to coincide with the spread of rumors of a political nature. The fact is that the arrests were not at all related to the rumors and were not made at the instruction of anyone. Asked if the arrests contradicted Order No 66/23, the special branch chief explained that Order No 66/23 appealed to the misled people to surrender and help national development in peaceful ways. The arrested people tried to engage in violent urban activities, and for this reason the arrests did not run counter to Order No 66/23. Also, Order No 66/23 has been applied to the people under arrest because they are regarded as those having ideological differences with the government. They are treated with honor, respect, and mercy. They are also given the best possible shelter and food.

Asked by newsmen if there is sufficient evidence to justify the arrest of Pricha Piamphongsan and Chatcharin Chaiwat, the special branch chief said the charges against the two were very specific -- being members or leaders of an organization engaging in communist activities and supporting or participating in meetings with a communist organization. There is evidence of them participating in several meetings with Phirun Chatwanitkun both in Bangkok and up-country as well as at Pricha's home. Pricha also arranged several meetings with Phirun and representatives of Indochinese countries. It has been established that they were aware of Phirun's activities when they met with him prior to Phirun's meeting with the Indochinese representatives. The authorities have in possession many secret CPT documents and reports about CPT investment in the KHLET LAP magazine and CPT recommendations for the magazine's operations. These pieces of evidence will be shown on television later. The authorities are in the process of selecting which evidence can be made public. The available evidence will also be submitted to court.

Asked how long the questioning of the arrested people will take, the special branch chief said that the questioning of all suspects could be done quickly and that the time consuming part is the checking of documents, some of which are coded. These must be decoded to enable the court to understand the documents, know the people referred to in the documents, and so forth.

Asked if it is true that several suspects received financial support from the CPT, the special branch chief said receipt of CPT money was not the criteria for the arrests. This is because the CPT will have to support some of its cadres who came to the city and are not able to support themselves. These people definitely will not be arrested. Only if their activities are supportive of the CPI will they be considered for arrest.

Asked about reports that some university instructors, people who possess reading materials on political ideologies, or people who have visited some countries for pleasure or business purposes might be arrested, the special branch chief said such reports are just rumors to mislead people to think that the recent arrests were made indiscriminately. He wanted to point out that Pricha was not arrested because he had in his possession books about political ideologies and that Chatcharin was not arrested because he reported on CPT activities or disseminated CPT information. They were arrested because they supported and assisted people engaging in communist activities, participated in meetings with Phirun, and had meetings with Indochinese representatives. He wished to make clear to university lecturers and students that the arrests were not made indiscriminately and that those who have in their possession political ideology books for educational purposes will not be affected in any way. They should not be deceived by rumors about possible arrests. The government has no policy of making such arrests; it has been very broad-minded about democracy. It will not make an arrest unless absolutely necessary.

PRC SUBVERSION OF ETHNIC MINORITIES CHARGED

BK241337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Article by (Lam Hung): "Be on Guard Against the Enemy's Scheme of Sending Scouts and Spies for Sabotage Operations Inside Our Country"]

[Text] In carrying out their scheme to annex Vietnam, over the past years the Beijing reactionary expansionists-hegemonists have illegally sent thousands of hooligans, public security personnel, and troops across the border into Vietnamese territory. These persons disguised themselves as civilians, traditional medical doctors, and cadres of various sectors. They mixed themselves among the people of various nationalities to collect intelligence, carry out psychological warfare, disturb security and order, build an underground army, and wait for an opportunity to coordinate with their invading armed forces, thus implementing their plan for internal and external attacks against our country. These people live among the various nationalities in the highland areas. They dress like Vietnamese ethnic groups and speak local dialects. They have brought along their children from China to assimilate them with local children through marriage when they grow up. This is aimed at creating bases of cooperation and planting espionage rings for long-term operation.

The Chinese personnel secretly established counterrevolutionary organizations to carry out activities against socialism in Vietnam, persuaded our people of various nationalities to follow them, and incited them to oppose the local administration. The Chinese also disguised themselves as Vietnamese public security and military personnel and robbed the Vietnamese people of their cattle, poultry, rice, corn, and other property and brought these things back to China. They ambushed and killed Vietnamese public security personnel who were patrolling in small groups in order to undermine the Vietnamese people's confidence in the party and the local armed forces.

The Chinese also used military forces to carry out their aggression against Vietnam. Despite their defeats, the Chinese have not given up their evil intention to commit aggression against our country. They have strengthened the multifaceted war of sabotage, conducted armed provocations, carried out land-grabbing operations, and fired artillery shells on Vietnamese territory, causing the Vietnamese people loss of life and property. They have persistently sent hundreds of Chinese spies, scouts, and henchmen into our northern border provinces to live in various villages to collect intelligence, carry out psychological warfare activities, stir up rebellion and counterrevolutionary activities, and to undermine our country in the political, economic, ideological, cultural, social, and national defense domains. They made contact with and stirred up activities of former Chinese bandits in Lai Chau, Ha Tuyen, and Hoang Lien Son Provinces.

The Chinese moreover restored the former intelligence network of Chang Kai-shek in Lang Son Province, secretly established reactionary organizations in Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, and Quang Ninh Provinces and other localities. They took advantage of the nationalities, kith and kin relations, and gave out goods and gifts to win the hearts of cadres of ethnic minority origin in order to establish a two-faced administration to oppose Vietnam. They organized markets along the border areas, established posts for receiving people of ethnic minority origin, and organized work groups of these people. They also gave out Chinese goods to people of various nationalities and persuaded them to cross the border into China.

They controlled and used these people to carry out multifaceted sabotage activities, organized smuggling rings, made contacts, and helped people to flee Vietnam through Chinese territory under the guidance of Chinese public security personnel.

Through their lackeys, the Chinese have also exported into our country various psychological warfare malevolences, along with reactionary and decadent culture. These Chinese lackeys also collected intelligence and undermined our economy and our people's daily lives.

Since early April, the reactionary Chinese group has increased its shelling on and intrusion into many areas of our northern border provinces. Along with their shelling, the Chinese have sent many groups of scouts into our territory to ambush, kidnap, and kill our cadres, soldiers, and people. They also collected information on our defensive activities and our Army's artillery emplacements in order to serve the Chinese shelling and sabotage activities.

In opposing the multifaceted war of sabotage and the military activities of the Beijing reactionary expansionists to annex our country, the people's public security forces of the northern border provinces have strengthened their bases and determined to hold fast to their land, stay close to the people, protect the border areas, carry out the 4-Together Principle toward the people and the Army, motivate the people to uphold revolutionary vigilance, struggle to foil all the enemy's wicked schemes, consolidate national solidarity, and firmly build the people's defense line to maintain security at the border areas.

Over the past several years, we have captured many spies and scouts, lackeys of the Chinese reactionaries. Many of them had skillfully disguised themselves as personnel of various sectors to carry out perfidious activities and carefully organize infiltration.

During the past days, public security forces of the six northern border provinces, especially in Tra Linh District, Cao Bang Province; Dinh Lap and Loc Binh Districts, Lang Son Province; Muong Khuong and Bat Xat Districts, Hoang Lien Son Province; and Phong Tho District, Lai Chau Province have coordinated with the Army, militia and public security forces of various villages to ensure security for the people and punish the Chinese intruders. They have captured many scouts, lackeys of the Chinese.

QUANG NINH CONFERENCE REVIEWS COMBAT EXPERIENCES

BK240810 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] A conference was recently held in Quang Ninh Province to review the combat experiences in counterattacking the artillery shellings of Chinese aggressors. Developing the strength of the three categories of troops, the Quang Ninh forces have fearlessly and effectively counterattacked some of the enemy gun emplacements. Over 200 Chinese soldiers were killed, paying for their crimes, and dozens of military trucks and many of their ammunition and gasoline depots were destroyed.

The people of all nationalities in the border area have eagerly participated in combat support to serve the fighting troops. The soldiers of artillery units in Quang Ninh Province have fought well and fired accurately. The 4th Company of B-3 Battalion, 15th Battalion of B-58 Regiment, and B-23 Regiment have enjoyed much of the confidence and support of the people. While performing other duties, the Army and local units in the border area have constantly maintained their vigilance and remained fearless and ready to counterattack the criminal Chinese aggressors.

SINO-THAI 'COLLUSION' CAUSING INDOCHINA TENSION

BK241016 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] According to sources from Beijing, while receiving the editor in chief of the Thai newspaper, THAI RAT, recently, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said that Sino-Thai relations have developed on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence, that the positions of China and Thailand regarding the Indochinese issue are very similar to each other, that China greatly appreciates Thailand's position on the Indochinese issue, and so forth.

Chinese Premier Zhao's rhetoric surprises nobody since everyone knows that Sino-Thai relations are quite close and that the collusion between the rulers of these two countries has been causing tension in Indochina and the rest of Southeast Asia and undermining peace and stability in this region. The Thai public has shown increasing worry over the fact that the Bangkok authorities are traveling too far along the pro-China road and opposing the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. Even worse, China has been called Thailand's new master by the Thai public. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will visit Beijing on 24 July. This is further proof of the collusion between Bangkok and Beijing.

NHAN DAN ON JAPAN'S PEACE PLAN FOR KAMPUCHEA

BK250759 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Jul 84

[NHAN DAN 24 July Commentary by Le Ba Thuyen: "A Plan Not for Peace"]

[Text] The Naksone administration is raising a fanfare to advertise the so-called peace plan on the Kampuchean problem which Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe put forward at the enlarged ASEAN conference recently held in Jakarta in which the United States and Japan participated.

XINHUA, Beijing's propaganda mouthpiece, has spared no words of praise for the plan, saying it reflects the ~~new~~ positive diplomatic stand by Japan toward Southeast Asia in recent years. What in fact is Abe's peace plan? First, the Tokyo administration supports ASEAN's line on the so-called Kampuchean problem which is to demand that Vietnam unilaterally withdraws its troops from Kampuchea while China continues its policy of aggression and subversion toward the PRK and the Indochinese countries.

Second, Tokyo chimes in with the plots of Beijing and the ASEAN rightists demanding free general elections in Kampuchea under international supervision in order to pave the way for the genocidal Pol Pot clique to return and dominate the Kampuchean people. Not only that, they have further promised to finance the so-called peace-keeping force in Kampuchea and contribute to supervising the general elections.

Are these not dark plots to intervene in the Kampuchean people's internal affairs? Tokyo's so-called humanitarian aid to the groups of Khmer rebels living clandestinely in the Thai-Kampuchean border area only lends China and Thailand a helping hand in opposing the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. It in no way helps settle the regional situation and runs counter to the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Third, the Tokyo administration holds out the bait of economic and technical aid to help rebuild the Indochinese countries in order to lure these countries into accepting the above-mentioned wrongful demands. However, it has made a big mistake. Does it not know that the Japanese press itself has several times asserted that the Kampuchean solution cannot be bought with money?

The points in Tokyo's peace plan have been severely criticized by the Kampuchean and other Indochinese peoples. Even the 16 July 1984 issue of the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR had to admit that Japan's peace plan would not work. Why is Tokyo then raising such a fanfare about this plan, and why is Beijing so eager to drum it up into a noisy campaign? The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are facing the grim fact that the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionary groups in the so-called coalition of Democratic Kampuchea have received heavy punishing blows at the hands of the Kampuchean revolutionary forces in coordination with the Vietnamese Army volunteers and have thus become more weakened and disintegrated. Broad opinion in many ASEAN countries is demanding the abolition of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. The situation in the PRK is stabilizing and irreversible, while the trend of dialogue in Southeast Asia is mounting. All of this has risked bringing the dark schemes of Zhongnanhai in this region to bankruptcy.

This is the main reason that they have sought every means to rekindle the so-called Kampuchean issue and gathered the leaders of the reactionary Khmer groups in Beijing to discuss plots and schemes to impudently press the ASEAN countries to issue a joint communique on the Kampuchean problem, using harsh words to slander and oppose the Indochinese countries, and to instigate public opinion so as to continue to illegally occupy Kampuchea's seat at the 39th UN General Assembly scheduled for this September. In such circumstances, the peace plan on the Kampuchean problem, which the Tokyo administration has put forth, is lending a hand to Beijing so that the latter can alleviate its isolation. It is easily understandable why China has spared no words to praise this plan.

How about Japan then? In serving China's designs, the Tokyo administration hopes to please Beijing in order to increase its trade exchanges with that country, strengthen Sino-Japanese relations and beef up the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing alliance.

Apart from supporting the ASEAN line on the Kampuchean issue, the Nakasone administration has also cunningly courted the member countries of this organization in order to intensify its economic penetration into a fat area full of natural resources and dirt cheap labor. Tokyo hopes that it can bargain this support into attracting the ASEAN countries into the Pacific alliance proposed by Japan and the United States. Japan's peace plan is, in fact, supporting only the ASEAN countries' proposals without any consideration for the Indochinese viewpoints. It is biased and one-sided. How then can it help correctly resolve the outstanding problems in Southeast Asia?

The conference of the Lao, Kampuchean, and Vietnamese foreign ministers held in Vientiane on 2 July stressed that it is fair and reasonable to take the ASEAN proposal of 21 September 1983 and the 29 January 1984 proposal of the three Indochinese countries as well as other proposals from both sides as a basis for discussion on the principle of equality and mutual respect. This is the correct way to promote the dialogue between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, and this also meets the legitimate aspiration of all nations in the region for the sake of a peaceful, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia.

MOZAMBICAN DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO HANOI

Machel Arrives

BK241218 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPV and the State Council, a high-level party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique led by President Samora Moises Machel arrived in Hanoi on Tuesday for an official friendship visit to Vietnam. The delegation was welcomed at Chi Linh Square, center of Hanoi, by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and many other Vietnamese party and state leaders and a great number of representatives of the Hanoi population. At the Government Guest House, President Truong Chinh expressed elation at the presence of the Mozambican guests and wished their visit success.

Welcomed by Truong Chinh

OW241548 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 24 -- The high-level delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo) and the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Republic and president of the Frelimo party, arrived here this noon to a red-carpet and 21-gun welcome. The official welcoming ceremony was held at Chi Linh Square in the city centre. The square was bedecked with flags of Mozambique and Vietnam and slogans welcoming the delegation and praising the militant friendship between the two peoples.

Present at the ceremony were Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the party C.C., chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the party C.C., vice-president of the State Council; Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the party C.C., vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party C.C., vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Dong Giang, minister, acting minister for foreign affairs; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the State Council and National Assembly; Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; Do Van Tai, deputy head of the party C.C. International Department; and many other senior officials.

The distinguished guests were accompanied from the airport by Huynh Tan Phat, vice-president of the State Council; Ha Van Lau, deputy foreign minister; Le Trang, vice director of the Office of the State Council and National Assembly.

At 11:00 hours, the motorcade pulled up at the square. Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Chu Huy Man, Do Muoi, Vo Nguyen Giap, Vo Dong Giang, Nguyen Viet Dung came up to shake hands with and embrace Marshal Samora Machel and his party. Young Pioneers presented the guests with bouquets of flowers. As President Samora Machel and President Truong Chinh stepped on the red carpet, the military band struck the national anthems of Mozambique and Vietnam amidst the roar of a 21-cannon salute. President Truong Chinh and President Samora Machel reviewed an honour guard of the Vietnam People's Army.

Thousands of Hanoians holding flowers and miniature flags tumultuously greeted the guests from far-off Mozambique, the messengers of a dauntless nation who had united under the banner of the Frelimo and fought victoriously against the Portuguese colonialists to regain independence and freedom, and are now courageously overcoming all difficulties. to build and defend their beloved fatherland.

Reception for Delegation

OW241738 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 24 July 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 24 -- Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, warmly received here this afternoon the high-level delegation of the party and state of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The Mozambican delegation headed by Samora Moises Machel, president of the republic and of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo), arrived here this noon on an official friendship visit. Thirteen years ago, Mashal Samora Machel had led a delegation of the Frelimo to visit Vietnam at the height of the liberation fights in both countries.

Present at the reception were Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chu Huy Man and Do Muoi, Political Bureau members of the party C.C.; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the C.P.V. C.C., vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other high party and state officials. On behalf of the C.P.V. C.C., the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the Vietnamese people, President Truong Chinh warmly welcomed President Samora Machel and his delegation. He said he believed the visit would mark a new development in the cooperation and militant solidarity between the two peoples.

The Mozambican president thanked President Truong Chinh for his fine words and said: "The peoples of Vietnam and Mozambique have always united with each other and supported and assisted each other in their revolutionary cause. But I must make it clear that the Vietnamese people were first to aid the Mozambican people. Though we are geographically far apart, nothing could prevent the Mozambique-Vietnam friendship from developing. That friendship stems from our common struggle against colonialism, old and new, and is being consolidated and strengthened with each passing day. Vietnam's heroism has greatly encouraged our Mozambican people. Visiting Vietnam this time, the high-level party and state delegation of Mozambique is bringing with it the warm greetings of the Mozambican people for a people who are working very hard to heal the wounds of war. During our stay, we will share experience with you in order to intensify the mutual support and assistance for the benefit of both peoples." The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship.

TRUONG CHINH GREETES SOUPHANOUVONG ON BIRTHDAY

OW231922 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] On the occasion of Chairman Souphanouvong's 75th birthday anniversary, our Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan has respectfully passed to him a basket of flowers and congratulatory message from Chairman Truong Chinh.

CPV DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CONGOLESE CONGRESS

OW250819 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 25 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Dang Thi, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, has left here for the Third Congress of the Congolese Party of Labour [CPL] to be held from July 27-30. It is guest of the C.P.L Central Committee.

AUSTRALIAOFFICIALS DENY BEEF AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN

BK201637 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Australia's negotiators at the Australia-Japan beef talks in Tokyo are flying back to Australia after denying a claim by the Japanese side that the issue had been settled.

The negotiators, led by an assistant secretary of the department of trade, Mr R.J. Hall, refused to talk to reporters on the conclusion of 2 days of talks. They issued a two-line statement through the Australian Embassy in Tokyo which said the discussions had ended without agreement and would resume in the near future.

Radio Australia's Tokyo correspondent, Peter Cave, said the Japanese negotiators had earlier briefed reporters and given details of the settlement which would mean a gradual decline in Australia's share of the market. Cave said a spokesman for the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture today confirmed that this was the case and that only the exact wording of the agreement remained to be finalized.

According to the Japanese side, the agreement with Australia is that the present beef quota of 141,000 tons a year would be expanded by 9,000 tons each year for the next 4 years. Of this increase on 9,000 tons, 6,900 tons had already been promised to the United States.

Japan had refused to meet Australian demands that manufacturing beef be put outside the quota and that export of Australian chilled beef be increased. The only concession on the Japanese side was to increase annual imports of aged beef within the quota from 10,000 tons to 14,000 tons by 1987.

TIMOR 'SPY FLIGHTS' ALLEGATIONS DENIED

BK241249 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has offered no comments so far on suggestions that Indonesia believes Australia has been conducting spy flights over East Timor. Speaking on national television, a Radio Australia Canberra correspondent, John Lombard, said he had been told the Indonesian military believed the Australian Air Force was spying on East Timor.

Lombard said the question was put to the Australian foreign minister, Mr Hayden, on his recent visit to Jakarta by the head of the Indonesian Armed Forces, General Murdani. Earlier the defense minister, Mr Scholes, told John Lombard the Indonesian suggestion was not true,

Hayden Rejects Report

BK250147 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has angrily rejected a reported claim that Australia has conducted spy flights over the Indonesian province of East Timor. Mr Hayden labeled the claim as simply untrue and an outrageous distortion.

During a television program, a Radio Australia Canberra correspondent, John Lombard, reported that the spy flight issue was raised with Mr Hayden by Indonesia's Armed Forces commander, General Benni Murdani, during Mr Hayden's recent visit to Jakarta. John Lombard claimed that Australian planes, F-111 fighter aircraft, had the capacity to take photographs of Indonesian installations in East Timor.

The defense minister, Mr Scholes, also rejected the claim this morning. Mr Scholes said the only Australian defense flights over East Timor were normally regulated flights operated with Indonesian agreement and under Indonesia's airspace control. He would not comment on whether he believed the Indonesian Government may have deliberately misled the journalist. Mr Hayden will make a formal statement on the issue later today.

Talks With Murdani

BK250506 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, says the Indonesian Government has expressed concern over unidentified civilian aircraft making incursions over the province of East Timor. Mr Hayden was commenting on a report by a Radio Australia correspondent, John Lombard, who said on a television program that the commander of Indonesia's Armed Forces, General Benni Murdani, had raised with Mr Hayden in Jakarta the question of alleged spy flights by Australian planes over East Timor.

Mr Hayden said that during his visit to Jakarta earlier this month, Gen Murdani had told him that during the previous 6 months, there had been a number of so-called black flights -- planes picked up on radar which refused to respond to calls for identification. Gen Murdani had said the planes were too small to have come from Manila, Hawaii, or Singapore and were always from the southeast. Mr Hayden quoted General Murdani as saying the planes did not appear to be military aircraft and were turbo prop or piston engine planes.

Mr Hayden said he assured Gen Murdani that these were not Australian military or government aircraft. He said the unidentified planes could have been drug-running operations from old wartime strips in northern Australia. Mr Hayden said he had ordered an investigation in Australia which had failed to find any record of planes leaving Darwin which fitted Gen Murdani's description. The foreign minister said it was most regrettable that his confidential talks with Gen Murdani had had to be made public.

Earlier today, Mr Hayden rejected the reported allegations of Australian spy flights over East Timor as simply untrue and an outrageous distortion. Mr Hayden will meet the Indonesian ambassador to Australia, Mr August Marpaung, later today to discuss the issue.

HAYDEN TO LAUNCH ANTIDRUG FACILITY IN THAILAND

BK241236 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 24 Jul 84

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by Owen Cole]

[Text] Australia's foreign affairs minister, Mr Bill Hayden, is to visit Thailand next week to launch a computer service set up to control heroin trafficking. The scheme is being funded by Australia because of concern here over the amount of heroin entering this country. This story from Radio Australia's Canberra correspondent, Richard Andrews:

[Begin recording] [Andrews] Mr Hayden is stopping up in Bangkok as part of a 2-week overseas trip which will include Europe and Singapore, and he ~~will be~~ officially opening the Office of the Narcotics Control Board computer facility. The facility is being funded out of Australia's overseas aid budget and is part of a 5-year anti-heroin program worth about U.S. \$7 million.

Over the next 3 years, six Australian computer specialists and two crime analysts will work with an Australian-built computer which will be fed all available information on the movements of people known to be involved in heroin trafficking. The Australian team will be working in cooperation with Thai authorities and in particular, the country's Narcotics Control Board.

There will also be a link up with airport computers processing people entering and leaving Thailand, and it is hoped the crime intelligence produced will not only limit heroin reaching Australia but other countries as well. In Canberra, a Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said although America has been trying for years to stamp out heroin trafficking, Thailand chose to work with Australia on this particular project because of the well established relationship between the two countries in this field.

The spokesman said the authorities are well aware of the necessity to stop heroin production at the source in the so-called Golden Triangle in the northern Thailand border region, but the inaccessibility of the terrain and the organization of the heroin traffickers makes this difficult. Therefore it is hoped that the movement of the drug out of the country can be limited by the new computer facility.

A spokesman for the Australian federal police says it is impossible to access the amount of heroin reaching Australia. He says it is a multimillion dollar racket and much more of the drug enters the country than is stopped by the authorities. According to the spokesman, Bangkok attracts a lot of close attention from the Australian federal police because it is seen as a major center for the illicit drug trade.

Senior legal and police officials in the largest cities of Australia, such as Sydney, have recently expressed their concern at the increase in drug-related crime in recent years, and desperate heroin addicts who need money to buy the drug have been blamed for many of the burglaries now common in Sydney and Melbourne. [end recording]

BRIEFS

AID FUNDS FOR AFRICA -- The federal government is to give \$568,000 to the United Nations Children Program -- the humanitarian relief in Africa; that is about U.S.\$500,000. The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said an appeal had been launched to help child survival and development through health, nutrition, and medical care. The aid would be provided to 13 African countries designated as priorities. The government will also give \$140,000 for refugees from Afghanistan and \$25,000 for flood victims in Bangladesh. Mr Hayden said the grants would be additional to Australia's regular aid programs. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jul 84 BK]

LOANS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES -- Australia is to give interest free loans worth A\$200 million to developing countries through the International Development Association of the World Bank. The loans are given to poorest countries to promote their development. Foreign Minister Mr Hayden said Australia was prepared to make a large grant, but the total replenishment being sought for the association had been cut because of a smaller grant from the United States. He said the smaller replenishment would cause significant cuts in aid to India, China, and some African countries. [Summary] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 24 Jul 84 BK]

MINISTER TOLENTINO COMMENTS ON VARIOUS ISSUES

Says U.S. Bases Keep Peace

HK231242 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino says American military facilities in Philippine bases assure a standstill in the military buildup of foreign powers in Southeast Asia. He said that as a result the peace and stability in the region is guaranteed. Tolentino noted that the United States' military installations in the Philippines ensure a balance of power in the Pacific. He cited the continuing buildup by the Soviet Union in the Indian Ocean and Vietnam as among the primary considerations why U.S. military facilities must remain in the country.

On ASEAN Military Ties

HK250317 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] On ASEAN affairs, Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino said yesterday [24 July] was opposed to reported suggestions by Singapore for increased military cooperation among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Tolentino said ASEAN was conceived as largely an economic, cultural, and political organization, and he does not think times will require a change in its policy purpose. Tolentino made the remarks when asked to comment on news reports that Singapore wants greater military cooperation among Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and Singapore in order to meet threats to regional security.

On Ministry Priority Shift

OW241419 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 24 Jul 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is contemplating a shift in the country's policy, from one of politics to one of economics. Luchi Cruz has the details:

[Begin recording] [Cruz] This key point was stressed today by Arturo Tolentino, in his first press conference as minister of foreign affairs. Tolentino said, in view of present economic conditions in and out of the country, politics, which has often taken up much of the scope of diplomatic relations, must now give way to economic cooperation among countries. Tolentino cited a recent ministerial meeting of the ASEAN, where he said greater time was devoted to economic policies and matters concerning politics, such as the Kampuchean problem, were touched on only very briefly.

In his invocation, the foreign affairs minister clarified that, although he had indeed suggested a temporary stop to the appointment of political ambassadors, the prerogative really belongs to the president, who has the final say. He said his suggestion was meant only to give career people within the ministry a chance to [serve in] other countries, different missions abroad. Tolentino also thinks that, at the moment, to push for the repeal of Amendment No 6 will be futile.

[Tolentino] You will need 150 to approve the repeal. So that is impractically [word indistinct]. It can't be done. So what has to be studied is a compromise that can be offered to the president.

[Cruz] Tolentino also made it clear that, as foreign affairs minister, he will acknowledge his subordination to the president, but that as an assemblyman he will continue to push for reforms for the good of the people. [end recording]

MRS MARCOS NOTES CLOSER TIES WITH SOVIET UNION

HK210039 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] The first lady says cultural exchanges between the Philippines and the Soviet Union are forging closer ties between the two countries. Mrs Marcos made the remarks at the opening of the painting and graphics exhibit in the Metropolitan Museum in Manila. The first lady said the exhibit is another event signifying the strengthening relationship between the Philippines and the Soviet Union.

SUBVERSION CHARGES FILED AGAINST PRIEST, OTHERS

HK190807 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] The Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] intelligence and security group filed subversive charges yesterday [18 July] against a Catholic priest and five other persons. Cited in the complaint filed with the Quezon City fiscal's office were Catholic priest Jose Dizon, (Lydia) Santua, Virginia Santua, Daisy Namera, Eddie Kalinggan, and Antonio Zormano. Dizon is the secretary general of the nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom, and Democracy.

The Metrocom filed the charges after a raid at the office of the alliance during which subversive documents were found. The documents included copies of the subversive periodicals, ANG BAYAN [THE COUNTRY] and LIBERATION. Those were the publications of the Communist Party and the New People's Army.

OPPOSITION URGES REPEAL OF MARCOS' POWERS

OW241429 Hong Kong AFP in English 1325 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Manila, July 24 (AFP) -- The combined opposition filed a resolution for the repeal of President Ferdinand Marcos' law-making powers today, the second day of the first regular National Assembly. National legislator (MP) Alberto Romulo of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) said: "It is the prerogative of the legislature to be the one to pass laws." The president has the power to legislate by decree even when parliament is in session under Amendment six of the Constitution introduced in 1979.

Opposition MP Ramon Mitra of the PDP-Laban also filed a resolution calling for the resignation of Mr. Marcos' economic and monetary planners after the country had obtained a 650 million dollars stand-by facility from the International Monetary Fund. The long delayed loan request is still under negotiation.

Manila MP Emiliano Lopez filed a bill to abolish the Metro-Manila Commission (MMC) which groups 13 towns and four cities with the president's wife, Imelda Marcos as the governor. He said that he would ask the support of the MP's from the ruling New Society Movement or KBL Party of Mr. Marcos to get the necessary votes for the resolution.

DEMONSTRATION PERMIT ISSUANCE TIGHTENED

OW241351 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Jul 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Future demonstrations look dim. Authorities today decided to tighten up the rules governing the issuance of rally permits. The decision was made today after another confrontation between anti-riot police and demonstrators in Manila. We have this update now from Jose Carlos:

[Begin recording] [Carlos] Manila authorities will study more carefully permit applications for demonstrations before they are issued to organizers. General Narciso Cabrera, superintendent of the Western Police District said there will be stricter screening of permit applications and there is no guarantee they will be approved. Such steps will be taken, Cabrera said, in the face of the continuing complaint of the subversives and terrorists to infiltrate demonstrations and create violence.

He justified the cancellation of the permit of yesterday's demonstration because of what he claimed was communist infiltration. That demonstration led to a confrontation that prompted antiriot police to disperse participants by throwing teargas bombs. Scores of demonstrators, as well as two policemen, were injured. Cabrera added, no suspected subversive was arrested, except one who looked like a hoodlum carrying a two-bladed weapon.

[Cabrera] This application is to be studied very carefully by the authorities to ensure that there will be no attempt by outside elements to create trouble within the ranks.

[Carlos] Cabrera also told KBS News that no one died in yesterday's confrontation. This was confirmed too, by attorney Roy Olalia, Jr., leader of the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU], which was one of the four organizers of yesterday's demonstration.

[Olalia] We intend to regroup the labor sector jointly with the other sectors, especially the students and the professionals, and including the businessmen's group to [words indistinct] the conduct of the holding of mass actions in view of the brutal dispersal of the peaceful rally yesterday at the [words indistinct].

[Carlos] Olalia added that the KMU in conjunction with other groups will study the possibility of filing charges against those who caused physical injuries and suppressed human rights in yesterday's demonstration. For KBS News, Jose Carlos. [end recording]

LAUREL DISCUSSES MARCOS' THREATS, GUERRILLAS

AU211945 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, July 21 -- The leader of the opposition to the Marcos regime in the Philippines, Salvador Laurel, said he feared for his life as he has already received numerous warnings from Marcos death squads. In an interview to be published tomorrow in the Catholic daily AVVENIRE, Laurel said that guerrilla warfare in the Philippines had become a widespread phenomenon, especially in the southern islands. He refuted Marcos' claim that these guerrilla groups were formed by the Communists. Most of these men have taken up arms against the dictatorship in the hopes of regaining their lost liberty, Laurel said. The people want Marcos toppled and the Church too has aligned itself with this stand, the opposition leader said, noting that a pastoral letter from 110 Philippines bishops will be read in the churches tomorrow, calling for the end of the Marcos dictatorship.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN BANCO FILIPINO CASE

Remains Closed 24 July

OW241245 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Jul 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] All Banco Filipino branches remained closed today, even as opposition assemblymen led by Minority Floor Leader Jose Laurel, Jr. launched to move for the investigation of the country's banking system. There were no transactions today at all Banco Filipino branches nationwide. David Nye has the latest:

[Begin recording] [Nye] Banco Filipino's grave financial dilemma was confirmed today by its president, Teodoro Arsenas, during a news conference at his Makati-based office. Mr. Arsenas appeared nervous as he announced the inevitable, that Banco Filipino is not liquid, therefore it cannot accommodate cash withdrawals from its depositors.

Arsenas likewise admitted that despite a Central Bank warning, Banco Filipino continued to issue manager's checks not only to its affiliates, but also to its own deposit accounts in other banks, with full knowledge that these checks were unfounded, since it is already in substantial overdraft through the Central Bank. Arsenas blamed Central Bank for not giving Banco Filipino enough cash assistance when the bank first showed signs of trouble last September. He said if the Central Bank had done so early enough, none of this would have happened. He said Banco Filipino is presently negotiating a 100 million peso cash assistance package with the Central Bank, but doubts if any agreement would materialize in the near future.

Arsenas said Banco Filipino may be forced to convert some of its assets into cash to service massive cash withdrawals. These assets include government securities, bonds and mortgages. This plan however would take time. He said, in this time of crisis it is difficult to estimate the immediate demands of depositors. But the amount is thought to be in the 100 million peso range. Arsenas explained that Banco Filipino was in fact doing well from January to July last year, but admitted that management did not anticipate the turn of events late last year. Monday, Central Bank's Jose B. Fernandez assured depositors.

[Fernandez] We wish to assure all these small depositors categorically, that we consider it our responsibility, and we have the intention of protecting their deposits. As I stated earlier, the case of Banco Filipino is a fairly isolated one, and does not represent the situation (?updating) in the rest of the banking system.

[Nye] Arsenas gave a similar assurance. This is David Nye reporting. [end recording]

For his part, Banco Filipino founding president Tomas Aguirre assured Banco Filipino branch managers and the public that he would intervene for the immediate resolution of the problems with the Central Bank. In making the assurance Aguirre staked his life and promised all depositors that they will get back every centavo of their deposits.

'Panic' Results

HK250051 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The Bankers Association of the Philippines has urged the Central Bank to settle quickly the case of Banco Filipino. The bank has gone on a holiday because it cannot service the withdrawal requirements of the depositors. The bank claims that the Central Bank had unreasonably refused to come to its aid despite its offer of collaterals for funds to tide it over.

The Bankers Association said that the Banco Filipino case should be settled right away because it has caused panic among depositors in other banks as well.

Meantime Banco Filipino announced that it has enough assets to meet deposit liability amounting to some 3 billion pesos. The bank president, Teodoro Arsenas Jr, said the assets include government securities and real estate mortgages. Arsenas assured Banco Filipino depositors that the bank could meet its obligations to them and that the bank holiday is temporary.

Aguirre Assures Depositors

HK250333 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The founding president of Banco Filipino, Tomas Aguirre, assured bank depositors yesterday [24 July] that they will get every peso of their deposits. Aguirre told Banco Filipino branch managers that he will personally intervene with the Central Bank in working out a solution to the problem.

In a determined statement, Aguirre said that he stakes his life that Banco Filipino depositors will get every peso of their money deposited with the bank.

At the same time, the aggrupation of commercial banks activated yesterday their 393 million peso liquidity pool intended to help other banks in distress due to heavy withdrawals. The move aims to provide assistance to Banco Filipino.

Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez on the other hand assured all bank depositors, specially those with deposits in small banks, that the Central Bank will protect their deposits. The assurance was given by Fernandez in view of the doubts and fears of different sectors after the branch managers of Banco Filipino declared a bank holiday.

Bank experts observed that the case of Banco Filipino is different and does not represent the general banking system. With this, Fernandez announced that the Central Bank is studying ways to support and reestablish Banco Filipino.

In another development, the depositors of Banco Filipino Savings and Mortgage Bank have asked the Supreme Court to compel the bank to allow them to withdraw their savings deposits. The request was filed by lawyers (Lemnio Junio) and (Angelina Mauricio). They said the bank holiday imposed by Banco Filipino is illegal because it is a circumvention of existing banking laws. The bank holiday at all Banco Filipino agencies started last Monday and will continue indefinitely.

Opposition Urges Investigation

OW241301 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 24 Jul 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Opposition assemblymen called for the adoption of remedial legislation to restore public confidence in the banking system and strengthen its pivotal position. Minority floor leader Jose Laurel, Jr. said a resolution calling for a probe of the banking system will be filed tomorrow. Laurel said the investigation would enable the Batasan to pursue the president's suggestions to solve the current banking crisis. Laurel and the bill's co-sponsors expressed alarm over the situation, despite assurances by Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez and Prime Minister Cesar Virata that the banking system is sound and stable.

For his part, Assemblyman Jaime Ferrer, called on the president, the prime minister and the Central Bank governor to give immediate attention to the Banco Filipino problem. Ferrer said the collapse of the Banco Filipino would undoubtedly have an enormous negative effect on the entire Philippine banking system.

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